

ARMY



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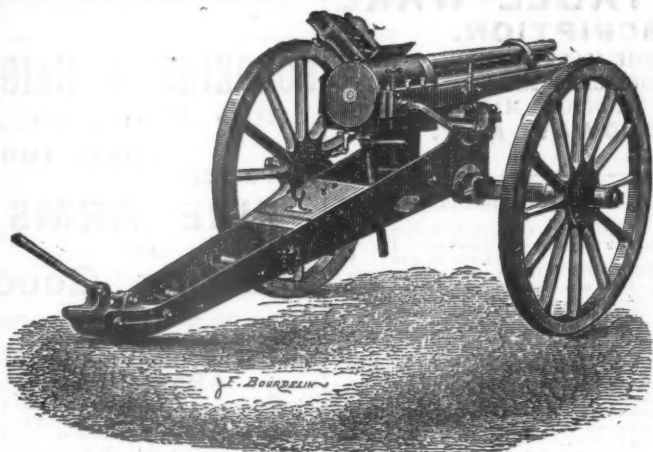
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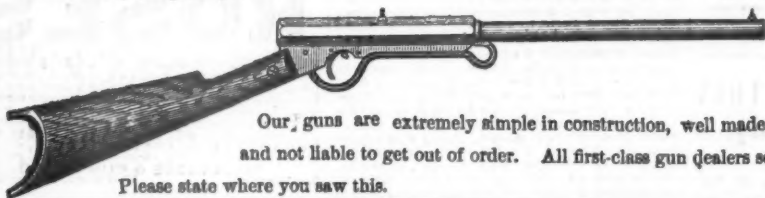
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

DOCTOR CHAS. A. ALLEN, U. S. A., has arrived at Fort Thomas, A. T., and commenced duty at that post.

LIEUT. COL. J. D. WILKINS, 8th Infantry, for some years past stationed on the Pacific Coast, is coming east on a long leave.

PAYMASTER WILLIAM SMITH, U. S. A., will soon forsake the pleasant places of Washington, D. C., for Dakota, his place as post paymaster in the latter city being taken by Major Alfred E. Bates.

ASST. SURG. R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. A., will spend May, June, and July, on leave, with his friends.

COL. H. R. MIZNER, 10th U. S. Infantry, and family, who have been spending a brief season at Washington, D. C., are expected back at Fort Porter, this or early next week.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER W. B. HAZEN, U. S. A., is recuperating from his recent illness at Fort Monroe, Va.

A BOARD of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. Chandler, of the Quartermaster's Department; Lieut.-Col. Ilges, of the 18th Infantry, and Surgeon J. R. Gibson, U. S. A., the post Surgeon at Washington Barracks, has been sitting in Washington this week, to inquire into the merits of a "Tra-vois litter," patented by Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 7th Cavalry. Report speaks highly of the merits of the invention, in point of simplicity and effectiveness, and as in many ways well adapted for the uses of the military service at the present day.

CAPTAIN G. W. CRABH, 5th Artillery, returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week, from a pleasant ten days' Court-martial detail at Madison Barracks.

GEN. H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., has returned to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., from Washington, where he was attending the sessions of the National Academy of Sciences.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN L. WORDEN, U. S. N., was amongst the invited guests who attended the banquet of the "Old Guard," April 22d, at Delmonico's, New York, on the occasion of the celebration of their fourteenth anniversary.

CHARLES BLACK, a U. S. Marine, who came to New York, April 21, on a little spree, changed clothes with the (temporary) partner of his joys, and so attired the pair sallied forth, and as a natural consequence soon cast anchor in the police station.

LIEUT. THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, 5th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, Montana, was married April 19, at Cincinnati, to Miss Annie M. Sampson, daughter of the late W. S. Sampson, of that city. The wedding, which took place at the residence of the bride's mother, was a quiet one, owing to recent deaths in the bride's family. Amongst those present were the following officers, in full dress uniform: General H. J. Hunt, U. S. A.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d U. S. Artillery, a brother of the groom, his brother-in-law, Major W. R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., from Chattanooga, with Mrs. King, and Lieut. Allison, 2d U. S. Cav.; also Mrs. and Miss Woodruff, from Staten Island, and many others. The bride wore "lilies of the Valley" in her hair, and the veil was caught by a diamond crescent pin. Lieut. Woodruff was in full dress uniform. The newly married couple arrived in New York, April 23, stopping temporarily at the Everett House. April 26th they sailed for Europe in the *Baltavia*, to be absent for about four months, during which time they expect to visit France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, England and Scotland. We offer our congratulations, and wish them a safe voyage, a pleasant tour, and a safe return.

A DESPATCH from Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., of April 14th, says: "News has been received here of a sad accident which occurred at Warm Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. George Newton, brother of Lieut. John Newton, 16th U. S. Infantry, late Quartermaster at Rawlins, who was stopping at the springs, took a bath, and was found shortly after in the water, dead. The supposition is that the hot water caused him to faint, and he fell over into the water and drowned without being able to give any alarm. His friends have been notified by telegraph, but the body will probably be buried at Fort Steele at least temporarily."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR F. M. GUNNELL, U. S. N., it is expected, will represent the Navy at the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at St. Paul, June 6, next.

OLD POINT COMFORT was in a blaze of glory this week, and its distinguished visitors were legion. There are signs of a prosperous season, and already the Hygeia is well filled.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, is in a flutter of excitement over the announcement that Lieutenants Wheeler and Mitchell, U. S. A., and Mr. Bingham, held seventy-six tickets in the drawing of the Louisiana State lottery this month, and have been notified that they have drawn the capital prize of \$30,000. Mr. Mitchell has been in luck since he went to the fort, having been made first lieutenant and has drawn \$10,000. Mr. Wheeler has drawn \$10,000, and expects his promotion soon. Mr. Bingham has drawn \$10,000, and now his happiness would be complete if he received his appointment as second lieutenant.

SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN paid a hasty visit to New York, April 23d, on private business.

ORDNANCE SERGEANT WILLIAM WILLIAMS, U. S. A., for many years in charge of Fort Sullivan, Me., has lately been superseded at that post, and allowed to relinquish all duty on account of old age and consequent infirmities. The bills for the relief of these veterans incapacitated by long years of faithful service still hang fire, and we doubt if Congress will find the time to do anything for them this session. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. GARDNER, U. S. A., visited Washington this week on public business connected with the still unfinished, although more quiescent, Mason case. The public press seems to be resting from its labors in this matter, and the interest seems to be dying out. In the meantime those whose province it is to attend to such matters are seeing that justice is done, whether it tends to the release of Mason or to his prolonged confinement.

THE annual meeting of the surviving officers of the 3d Army Corps and the 19th annual banquet of the 3d Army Corps Union is announced to take place next Friday, May 5, at the Windsor Hotel, Jersey City.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Barrancas, Fla., writes: "Thanks for your outspoken words of last week in regard to the 'Nevada Trophy.' I am sure no one here begrudges Capt. Smith the journey to Washington for it. He had well earned the right, as a marksman, and as a zealous fosterer of rifle shooting in his battery."

THE promotion of Lieut.-Col. A. P. HOWE to the colonelcy of the 4th Artillery may result in sending him to that pleasant post, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., which has not had a field officer in command for a long time, and is a capital place for an officer to spend the last few months of his active career.

CAPT. HENRY F. BREWERTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., was a guest at the "Old Guards" 58th anniversary banquet at Delmonico's, April 22, and with Admiral Worden, and Generals Slocum and McQuade, responded to the toast "The Army and Navy."

ENSIGN JOHN G. QUINBY, U. S. N., registered April 21 at No. 66 Rue de Heine, Paris, France.

A DESPATCH of April 22 from Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Civil Engineer H. S. Craven has been detached from duty at the Navy-yard here, and E. C. Neely, Chief of the yard Fire Department, has been discharged. This is the result, it is said, of the recent investigation into the charges preferred by the former against Neely." Civil Eng. Craven is in Washington in connection with the matter of his recent detachment from the Portsmouth Navy-yard. It is understood that the order of detachment has been suspended for ten days. The difficulties between the Commandant, Captain of the Yard and the Civil Engineer are the subject of extensive correspondence. It is possible that the true condition of affairs can only be determined by a Court of Inquiry.

THE promotion of Maj. Bush, gives the command of Fort Brady, Mich., to Capt. John B. Parke, 10th U. S. Infantry, of whom we yet retain a courteous remembrance when on duty in New York with Gen. McDowell some thirteen years ago.

ANOTHER monster petition in behalf of Sergt. Mason has been handed in to President Arthur. It comes from Cleveland, and has 17,000 signatures.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOS. H. WYMAN, U. S. N., will relinquish command of the North Atlantic Station next Monday, May 1.

LIEUT. JAMES O. MACKAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is to visit the East to spend about two months on leave.

CAPT. JESSE M. LEE, 9th Infantry, has assumed the duties, in place of Capt. Leonard Hay, of Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial which met at Fort Fred Steele April 19 to try Capt. Walker, 3d Cavalry.

As anticipated, Capt. Chas. Bird, assistant quartermaster, has been assigned to duty at Gen. Terry's headquarters, and exchanges the comfortable surroundings of Governor's Island for the equally comfortable ones of Fort Snelling.

A COURT of Inquiry is to meet at Fort Meade, D. T., Monday next, May 1, to inquire into the merits of certain charges preferred against Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wilson, U. S. A., by the post trader. Lieut.-Col. Blunt and Capt. French and Ilsley are the members of the court, and our old friend Lieut. Eaton A. Edwards, 25th Infantry, the recorder.

FORT SIMSETON, D. T., is to have two troops of the 7th Cavalry—Moylean's and Jackson's—from Fort Meade, stationed there during the summer, and is much gratified at the increase of garrison.

GEN. CHAS. G. SAWTLE, U. S. A., is expected to arrive at Governor's Island, N. Y., April 29, and will assume the duties of chief quartermaster of Maj.-Gen. Hancock's Division on Monday, May 1. Gen. Sawtelle owns a private residence in New Jersey, but it is understood will occupy the house at Governor's Island to be vacated by Gen. Perry.

LIEUT. W. E. P. FRENCH, 3d Inf., paid a visit to Fort Ellis, M. T., recently with recruits for that post.

MAJ.-GEN. HANCOCK, accompanied by Col. W. G. Mitchell, A. A. G., left Governor's Island April 25, for Fort Monroe, Va., to attend the graduating exercises of April 27 and 28.

BREVET COLONEL B. DUBARRY, Major, C. S., recently assigned to duty in the Commissary-General's Office, is quartered at No. 922 14th street, N. W.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH Y. PORTER, U. S. A., on leave from Tampa, Fla., visited New York city this week stopping at the New York Hotel. He will remain North for some little time yet.

THE many friends of Capt. W. Arthur, late naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, will be glad to hear that he has entirely recovered from the attack of illness under which he was suffering when he left the United States in February. The report in the English papers, copied in this country, that he had been appointed to command the *Sultan* is incorrect, Capt. Hunt-Grubbe being gazetted for that ship. It is probable Capt. Arthur's abilities and excellent services will be recognized by something better.

LIEUT. F. W. KINGSBURY, 2d U. S. Cavalry, visited Helena, Montana, April 13.

GEN. ABRAM DALLY, Henry Morris and George Cryger, a committee of the veterans of the war of 1812, have issued an appeal to the public for subscriptions to place the lots of ground in Cypress Hills Cemetery in repair.

THE Washington *Critic* compliments Secretary Chandler on having done away with the "foolish and expensive custom" of saluting the Secretary of the Navy every time he visits the Washington Navy-yard. It says: "Appropos to the recent visit of Secretary Chandler, accompanied by Secretary of War Lincoln, the two Secretaries made their way to the yard, and were not greeted with any display whatever. On the contrary, the drums were muffled and the guns spiked. Thus is a nonsensical and foolish custom done away with, at least during Secretary Chandler's term of office."

GEN. RICHARD ARNOLD, U. S. A., visited Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., this week on special service. He is always a welcome visitor at Plattsburg, where he commanded some years ago while a captain.

COL. WM. M. WHERRY, U. S. A., who has been spending the winter in Elizabeth, N. J., has gone to Cobourg, Ontario, Canada.

GEN. SKOBELEFF is reported to be suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

REAR-ADMIRAL PIERCE CROSBY, U. S. N., registered in New York, April 25, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and with Mrs. Crosby sailed for Europe in the *Baltavia*, April 26.

LIEUT. E. L. ZALINSKI, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., April 26, on a week's leave, intending to attend the graduating exercises at Fort Monroe, Va.

THE marriage, at Hartford, Conn., April 25, of the Hon. John Russell Young, Minister to China, was a brilliant affair. Amongst those present were General and Mrs. Grant, Col. Fred. Grant and wife, and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and wife. Col. Fred. Grant was best man.

CAPT. LEWIS CASS FORSYTH, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., after several months of temporary services at various points, settled down this week to steady business in charge of the quartermaster's depot, at Buffalo, N. Y., relieving Major J. G. C. Lee, who starts shortly for San Antonio, Texas.

THE Norfolk *Landmark*, of April 19, says: Naval Constructor Webb has sufficiently recovered from his late illness to resume his duties.

THE death of General Martin Burke, U. S. A. (retired), which we regret to announce this week, has brought up from all sides a host of reminiscences of his military career, his many eccentricities, and his sterling worth as an Army officer. Of course the principal events in his life occurred before and during the Civil War, but there are still in the active ranks of the Army many who served with and knew him well, and to whom his death will cause sincere sorrow.

THE departure of Major A. J. McGonnigle, quartermaster, U. S. A., from New Orleans, where he has been for several years, for another sphere of duty has been the occasion of sincere regrets from his countless friends in that city, to whom his promptness in business and courtesy in social matters have much endeared him.

A CORRESPONDENT, at Columbus Barracks, O., writes: "The barracks and city of Columbus are loath to part with Colonel W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., whose recent promotion takes him to his regiment. He has been a most able commander here, and careful of the rights of all under him, big and little. The only consolation we have is that our loss is his gain. Good luck go with him."

REAR ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON, U. S. Navy, retires on the 10th of May. The officers of lower grades in order for promotion will be: Commodore J. B. Creighton to rear admiral; Captain W. T. Truxtun to commodore; Commander Alfred Hopkins to captain; Lieutenant Commander C. D. Sigabee to commander; Lieutenant O. W. Farenholt to lieutenant commander; Master Jno. Downes, to lieutenant; Ensign C. A. Corbin to master; Midshipman Ed. Lloyd, Jr., to ensign.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS was appointed by the President, on the 26th inst., to act as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Chandler at Hampton Roads.

THE orders of 1st Lieutenant Mercer, of the Marine Corps, to the *Lackawanna*, have been so far modified as to extend the time of his leaving to the departure of the steamer for Aspinwall, about the 10th of May.

PAYMASTER W. H. TUCKER, on temporary duty in Paymaster-General's Office, is residing at 812 12th street, Washington.

The "effete despotisms" are still able to furnish a few good examples. At Dresden, Saxony, recently, at the final examination of the Saxon corps of cadets, it was discovered that several of the candidates for commissions had used cribs in getting up their natural philosophy papers. The culprits were instantly plucked and sent into the Army as privates, without allowing them a chance to cut their ears or become political issues.

A quiet but distinguished wedding took place April 22 in the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., that of Passed Asst. Surg. L. G. Heneberger, U. S. N., to Mabel, daughter of Alfred Grymes, Esq., of Staten Island. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends.

Last week in reference to the detail of Lieut. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, to duty with the Mississippi River Commission, we referred to the probability of his succeeding to the duties with the Commission of Capt. Clinton B. Sears, of the Engineers, recently temporarily detached from West Point for duty as its disbursing officer. From later information we learn that the detail of Capt. Sears will be a permanent one and that Lieut. Knight will be one of the assistants on the work of the Commission.

Gen. Sherman and party arrived at San Francisco Sunday, April 23. They are expected to return to Washington about the middle of May.

A MEETING of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania is announced to take place at Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, at which the following gentlemen will be balloted for as members: Col. J. R. Brooke, 3d U. S. Infantry; Surg. C. W. Stoughton, U. S. V.; Gen. J. Kargé, U. S. V.; Capt. W. L. Lineaweaver, U. S. V.; Asst. Surg. J. W. Lodge, U. S. V.; Capt. H. B. Lowry, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. J. V. Lewis, U. S. V.; Gen. E. F. Noyes, U. S. V.; Dr. W. F. Norris, late Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; Capt. J. T. Potts, Major S. B. Smith, Capt. J. H. Weeks, Major W. A. Wiedersheim and Capt. J. R. White, U. S. V.; Commander Byron Wilson, U. S. N., and Gen. C. C. Walcott, U. S. V. Messrs. H. M. Hoyt, John McGrath and H. T. Bowley are to be voted for for the 2d class. The following members of this Commandery have been transferred to the District of Columbia Commandery: Paymaster-General Horatio Bridge, U. S. N. (retired); Gen. G. A. H. Blake, U. S. A.; Commo. S. R. Franklin, U. S. N., and Col. Stanley Matthews, Ohio Volunteers.

GENERAL A. J. Perry, U. S. A., will bid farewell to Governor's Island early next week, and depart for Washington under his assignment to duty in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending April 27, 1882: Colonel and Brevet Brig.-General James H. Simpson, U. S. Army, retired, stopping at Ebbitt House; 2d Lieut. George S. Young, 7th Infantry, at 621 13th street, on thirty days' leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. A. Dinwiddie, 2d Cavalry, at 1201 Rhode Island avenue, on sick leave; Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, 1st Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. C. Bainbridge, Major 1st Artillery, at Ebbitt House, delay; Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Quartermaster, U. S. A., at Riggs House, present by order; Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, Colonel, U. S. A., retired, at Ebbitt House, returning to Ohio.

On motion of Attorney-General Brewster, Colonel Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, was on Tuesday admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. Army, retired, reported last week as sojourning at the Ebbitt House, Washington, left there on Monday to be present at the artillery exercises at Fort Monroe.

Gen. Robert S. Granger, U. S. A., retired, and wife, is at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Gen. Wm. A. Rucker, U. S. A., retired, late Quartermaster-General, has taken up his permanent residence at 2005 I street, Washington.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL W. B. Rochester has taken a new house, recently erected, No. 1141 Connecticut avenue.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL R. Ingalls, being a bachelor, does not take to house-keeping, but is located at the Arlington Hotel.

THE usual placidity of the New York Commandery of the Military Order is disturbed by something for which the eldest inhabitant can find no precedent—the appearance of two tickets in the field for the annual election, which is to be held Wednesday evening, May 3. The ticket nominated by the committee appointed for the purpose is headed by Gen. James McQuade, U. S. V., for Commander, and the other ticket by Gen. John Cochrane, U. S. V. The other names on the two tickets, which are the same, are as follows: Senior Vice-Commander, Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Junior Vice-Commander, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. William M. Grier, U. S. A. (retired); Recorder, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carleton, U. S. V.; Registrar, 2d Lieut. Loyall Farragut, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, Paymaster George De Forest Barton, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Major Ivan Talof, U. S. V.; Chaplain, John Forsyth, D.D., L.L.D., U. S. A. (retired); Council, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Christian T. Christensen, U. S. V.; Capt. Charles Shaler, U. S. A.; Capt. David B. Harmony, U. S. N.; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Augustus M. Clark, Surg., U. S. V.; Paymaster Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. N. When Admiral Farragut presented himself for installation as the first commander of the order, he states the doubts he had in reference to joining the order, for fear it might have a political purpose, which doubt had been removed by an investigation into its character. When he had finished his speech a member said: "Admiral, our rules impose a fine on any one who introduces the subject of politics here, and you are the first man who has done it." We hope the Com-

mandery will always keep itself equally free, not merely from partisan politics, but from political methods in its elections and in the administration of its affairs. When it ceases to do so its usefulness is at an end. The form may remain, but the life and the soul will have departed.

THE Omaha Herald thus describes Captain Howgate: "An Englishman, large, strong and stout, apparently 40, but really 50 years old, fine head, brown, close-cut hair, smooth, slightly freckled face, and brown mustache, small blue, restless eyes. A perpetual smile on his countenance, and the sweetest talker in Washington. A gallant Don Juan, and a gifted liar. A hard worker, quick and nervous; strictly temperate since thrown from a buggy, several years ago, during a debauch. Limping on a heavy stick."

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: Colonel Z. R. Bliss, 19th U. S. Infantry, wife, niece and nurse, have parlors at the Lindell. The Colonel is in command at Fort Ringgold, on the Lower Rio Grande River, and having a six months' leave of absence, is on his way East. Fort Ringgold is the most important post on the frontier, and is garrisoned by two companies of cavalry and one of infantry. The Colonel said that there was a good deal of business being done now in the buying of Mexican cattle by stockmen, and driving them in, one party just before his leaving purchasing 1,000 head. General Sherman and Staff visited there March 11, on their way to the Pacific coast, and crossing into Mexico were handsomely entertained by the officials of that country. The Colonel personally bears a strong resemblance to General Hancock, and when first entering the hotel was taken by every one to be the General himself. There was also a mistake of identity made on the road, it being telegraphed from one point to the next, where he intended stopping over, that General Hancock was on the train, and the Colonel was much amused to find himself received with a big ovation, escorted to the hotel, where the proprietor at first refused to accept any recompense. His niece is Miss Chevallier, a charming little lady of Boston, who has been in his care. The party will remain in St. Louis several days.

GENL. Sherman's reception on arrival at Tombstone, Arizona, was unique but interesting. "When the carriage he was in was within a few hundred yards of the town a cowboyish looking individual rode up and asked if General Sherman was there. Being answered in the affirmative he pulled a pistol and fired two shots in rapid succession. That was the signal for a volley, and for a few minutes the air vibrated with the sharp report of pistol shots, bursting of anvils and Chinese rockets."

NOTICING Gen. Dodge's book, *Puck* says: "The book meets with our highest approval, for it gives a popular account of the social life, religion, habits, traits, customs, and exploits of the red man, with thrilling adventures and experiences on the great plains and in the mountains of our wide frontier. The most attractive feature of the work is the series of illustrations by Mr. James E. Taylor, representing the Indians in their favorite amusements, such as scalping, torturing, murdering, mutilating, and fighting. We have never seen more spirited pictures of the doings of the noble red man. They are so striking as to make us almost regret that we are not red men ourselves, to have had the privilege of being portrayed by Mr. Taylor. The pictures have also a tendency to cause us to believe that the best kind of Indian is a dead Indian."

CAPT. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., April 26, on a week's leave.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople reports that Colonel Hakkik Bey, Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, and two officers of the Ottoman Navy have started for England and America to purchase improved torpedoes.

THE death of Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., which we note elsewhere, makes a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. The last vacancy lay between Captain Charles Bird and 1st Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, and as the former received the appointment the latter may now fill the place made vacant by the death of Captain Gibbs. Lieutenant Stiles is a capable officer of long experience in Quartermaster duties.

LIEUT. Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, A. D. C. to General Miles, will remain East for some months longer, probably until about August next.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., returned to Governor's Island from Washington April 27, having completed the duties for which he was summoned there in connection with the Mason case.

SIR George Nares, the Arctic explorer, sailed from New York for England on the *Batavia*, April 26th.

MAJOR-General Hancock on his return early next week from Fort Monroe, Va., will return the official visit of Commodore Upshur, U. S. N., Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard.

THE New York Evening Post says: "Commander Gorringe's article on the Navy in the May number of the *North American Review*, is deservedly attracting general attention. If Congress could vote an appropriation to bring it to the knowledge of everybody taking an interest in the subject, it would be better investment of public money than millions spent in other publications."

JUDGE-ADVOCATE Winthrop, U. S. A., for several years past on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice at Washington, is soon to go to San Francisco as Judge-Advocate of the Military Division of the Pacific.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., for some years past on duty as Professor of Law at West Point, will relinquish duty there next August and go to Washington as assistant to Gen. Swain. Major Lieber's successor at West Point

has not been designated, but it will probably be Major Barr or Major Curtis.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Lieut. Henry J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Jennie Keenan, of Albany, N. Y., were married in St. Joseph's Church of that city, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, April 20. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. A. Burke. The bride, one of Albany's prettiest daughters, looked beautiful in a white moire and satin dress en train: ornaments, solitaires, the gift of the groom. She carried in her hand an exquisite bouquet of lilies of the valley. The groom wore the full dress uniform. Miss Maggie Ronan, of Albany, was bridesmaid, and Lieut. S. W. Roessler, U. S. Engineers, groomsmen. After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the house of the bride's mother, where a pleasant reception was held. The presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple have gone on a brief tour in the East, expecting to return to Albany in about two weeks."

MEDICAL Inspector H. C. Nelson, [U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

LIEUT. H. L. Ripley, 24th Infantry, left Fort Reno, I. T., a few days ago on a three weeks' leave.

LIEUT. W. A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, visited Fort Craig, N. M., recently, on business.

MAJOR Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., will leave Washington in August, for duty under Gen. Pope, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

LIEUT. COL. N. A. M. Dudley, 9th Cavalry, lately commanding regiment and post of Fort Riley, goes back to his old post at Fort Hays, Kansas, Colonel Edward Hatch having returned to duty.

LIEUT. Wallace Tear, 25th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth last week, has returned to Fort Randall, Dakota.

CAPT. Arthur MacArthur, 13th U. S. Infantry of Fort Wingate, N. M., is visiting friends in the East, on a month's leave.

ASST. Surgeon W. R. Hall, U. S. A., has come in to Fort Leavenworth from Camp on the White River, Col.

THE General Court-martial convened at Fort Lyon, Col., for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Gurley, 6th Infantry, met at that post Monday of this week, and at latest accounts was still in session.

THE famous "Chinese Gordon" has received his promotion to a general officer in the British army.

THE Anglo-Indian diversion of pig-sticking has its perils. Lord William Berosford recently lost a well known steed, Mariner, killed while carrying his owner through a pig-sticking expedition at Gualundo on March 11. An infuriated boar, foaming with rage and brought to bay, backed and made ready for a final charge. Mariner walked up, but before he could swerve in obedience to his rider's rein to let him deliver his spear, was ripped open by the boar, and was so fatally injured that he had to be destroyed.

Two British officers' names have been inserted in the London *Police Gazette* as deserters, one being an assistant paymaster, who has been missing from Devonport since the end of last year, the other being that of a chaplain of the Mediterranean Fleet.

THE correspondent of the London *Standard* thus describes the scene at the execution of the nihilist Soukhanoff, late a lieutenant in the Marines, whose sentence to be hanged, changed at his own solicitation by the Czar to the less degrading one of death by shooting, was carried out at Cronstadt just before nine o'clock on Friday morning, March 31: He left the fortress at St. Petersburg at five o'clock in the morning, escorted by three gendarmes, and was conveyed by a special train of two carriages to the Neva, whence he was taken across to Cronstadt in a small steam cutter flying the naval flag, followed by a second steamer carrying various officials. The floating ice was just sufficiently broken up to allow of boats crossing with safety. On landing the prisoner was taken in an ambulance cart to the place of execution between the walls of the fortress and the entrance to the town. Here were drawn up in three sides of a square representatives of all the marine troops and sailors at Cronstadt, and at the open side in front of the walls was a black post, before which the condemned man, dressed in prison clothes, was placed. The sentence was then read, and a priest offered the last consolation of the Church, which was willingly received by the condemned man. The prisoner was then covered with the usual white shroud, and bound to a post. In a few minutes a volley, fired by twelve marines at fifteen paces, put an instantaneous end to the man who had broken his oath and dishonored the Russian Navy. Thousands of people surrounded the spot, many being on the walls and trees in the vicinity.

Broad Arrow gives the following as the sums allowed for replacing horses of English regiments of horse and dragoons killed in campaign in Germany in 1704:

Regiments of Horse.			
	Horses killed at Schellenberg.	Horses killed at Blenheim.	Total.
King's Dragoon Guards.....	3	53	61
3d Dragoon Guards.....	—	47	47
5th Dragoon Guards.....	2	18	20
6th Carabineers.....	8	66	74
7th Dragoon Guards.....	19	56	75

Total, 277 horses killed; remount price (including accoutrements), £20 per horse; total allowed to five regiments of English horse, £5,540.

Regiments of Dragoons.			
	Horses killed at Schellenberg.	Horses killed at Blenheim.	Total.
Scots Greys.....	25	19	44
5th Royal Irish Dragoons.....	19	16	35

Total, 79 horses killed; remount price (including accoutrements), £15 per horse; total allowed to the two regiments of English dragoons, £1,185.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 8, 1882.

Makes arrangements and necessary changes to supply posts, as far as practicable, with the allotment of public animals, provided for in Dept. G. O. 39, series of 1881.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 14, 1882.

Calls the attention of post quartermasters to the requirements of par. 3, section 1, G. O. 1, series of 1880, Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California, which will be complied with in the future.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF THE EAST, March 15, 1882.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of February, 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major William G. Mitchell, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., will accompany the Div. of the Atlantic Commander to Fort Monroe, Va., and return to Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (S. O. 17, April 25, M. D. A.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will hereafter make the quarterly inspection of the money accounts of the following officers: Capt. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, stationed at Grand Haven, Mich.; the disbursing officer of the ordnance board, whose sessions are held on Governor's Island, and of which Lieut.-Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Ord. Dept., is president; the disbursing officer charged with the construction of the Picatinny Powder Depot, New Dover, N. J. (S. O. 17, April 25, M. D. A.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 72, April 22, D. E.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Judge-Advocates are ordered: Major Guido N. Lieber, from duty as professor of law at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1882, and will then report in person to the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army for duty in the Bureau of Military Justice. Major William Winthrop is relieved from duty in the Bureau of Military Justice and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California for duty as Judge-Advocate of that Division and Department. Major Henry Goodfellow will be relieved from duty in the Bureau of Military Justice when Major Guido N. Lieber shall have reported for duty therein, and will then report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri for duty as Judge-Advocate of that Department (S. O., April 26, W. D.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. J. M. Marshall, A. Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., and return, on public business (S. O. 53, April 15, D. N. M.).

Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty at Dept. of Dakota Hdqrs. There being no public quarters available, the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of Dakota will hire quarters for Capt. Bird until he can be provided with public quarters (S. O. 63, April 19, D. D.).

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M., Fort Brown, Tex., is extended fifteen days (S. O. 41, April 24, M. D. M.).

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., will be relieved from duty as Post Q. M. at Fort Clark, Tex., by an officer to be designated by the C. O. of that post (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.).

Capt. Lewis C. Forsyth, A. Q. M., having arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., is assigned to duty at that place, to relieve Major James G. Lee, Q. M. (S. O. 75, April 26, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. James J. Dana, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is announced as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the South (G. O. 4, April 26, D. S.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Sergt. William H. Donaldson will, upon the expiration of his present furlough, proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., and report for duty to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Com'y Sergt. George S. Barker (S. O. 4, April 24, W. D.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to apply for an extension, to Com'y Sergt. George S. Barker, to take effect upon being relieved by Com'y Sergt. William H. Donaldson (S. O., April 24, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. Valery Havard will continue subject to the orders of the Chief Engineer Officer, Dept. of Texas, for a time sufficient to complete a report of certain scientific work, attaching to his position with the expedition organized under par. 5, S. O. 80, series of 1881, Dept. of Texas (S. O. 39, April 17, D. T.).

Leave of absence for three months, from May 1, 1882, is granted Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg. (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, to take effect May 1, 1882, and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will report by letter to the Surgeon-General (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

Par. 6, S. O. 36, c. s., Dept. of Texas, relative to Surg. W. E. Waters and Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner is revoked (S. O. 38, April 14, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Fort McKavett, Tex., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Surg. W. E. Waters, to enable the latter to meet the requirements of so much of par. 12, S. O. 78, c. s., A. G. O., as refers to him (S. O. 38, April 14, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Fort Davis, Tex., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 38, April 14, D. T.).

The following changes of station in the Med. Dept. are made: Major John W. Williams, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the General of the Army. A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort, from duty at Fort Hays, Kan., to the Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. L. A. LaGarde, who will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., for duty. Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, Fort Reno, I. T., to Fort Sill, I. T., for duty. A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall, from duty at Fort Cummings, N. M., and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and report for duty, relieving Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor, who will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the General of the Army. Asst. Surg. W. B. Hall, from duty at the Camp on White River, Colo., and will report to the Medical Director of the Dept. of Missouri. Surg. J. M. Brown, from duty in the Dept. of Missouri, and will proceed to comply with the orders he has received from the General of the Army (S. O. 81, April 13, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Allen is assigned to duty at Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 53, April 12, D. A.).

The C. O. Fort Buford, D. T., will order A. A. Surg. S. S. Turner to report for duty with the detachment of recruits under Capt. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf., en route to Fort Assiniboine, on board the steamer *Bulle*. On completion of this duty Dr. Turner will return to Fort Buford (S. O. 64, April 20, D. D.).

The leave of absence for one month granted Asst. Surg. Joseph Y. Porter is extended one month, to apply for a further extension of twenty days (S. O. 17, April 25, M. D. A.).

A. A. Surg. William E. Hopkins will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report to the C. O. for duty at that post (S. O. 73, April 24, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27 (S. O. 74, April 25, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, member G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., April 26 (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.).

Capt. J. C. Merrill, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T., April 27 (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.).

1st Lieut. L. A. LaGarde, member G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, Ind. Ty., May 1 (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. L. A. LaGarde is relieved as Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 249, series of 1881, Dept. of Missouri, to meet at Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. Louis M. Maus will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., for duty (S. O. 86, April 24, D. M.).

Asst. Surg. J. de B. W. Gardiner will report to the C. O., Fort Huachuca, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 57, April 19, D. A.).

A. A. Surg. R. T. Burr will accompany Co. H, 12th Inf. (Stacey's), to Wilcox, A. T. (S. O. 57, April 19, D. A.).

The C. O. of Fort Gibson, I. T., will grant a furlough for six months to Hosp. Steward Thomas Hills, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 86, April 24, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward John Lempe is relieved from duty at the sub-post of Santa Maria, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Fort Davis, Tex., for temporary duty (S. O. 40, April 18, D. T.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward William Deuner, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1882 (S. O., April 20, W. D.).

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Missouri will, after the re-enlistment of Hosp. Steward Thomas Hills, grant him a furlough for six months (S. O., April 20, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The payments of troops in the Dept. of Missouri on the muster of April 30, 1882, will be made as follows: Major W. M. Maynard, Paymaster, at Fort Gibson, I. T.; the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Ordnance Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and recruiting parties at St. Louis, Mo. Major Maynard will leave his station on his pay tour not later than May 5. Major J. A. Brodhead, Paymaster, at Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth Military Prison, and Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kan. Major H. G. Thomas, Paymaster, at Forts Lyon, Garland, and Lewis, Colo.; Pagosa Springs and the Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and the Camps on Snake River, W. T., and White River, Colo. Major Charles McClure, Paymaster, at Forts Dodge, Kan.; Elliott, Tex.; Supply, I. T.; Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and Forts Reno and Sill, I. T. Major T. C. H. Smith and Major George F. Robinson, Paymasters, will make all payments in the Dist. of New Mexico (not provided for above), under the direction of the District Commander (S. O. 82, April 19, D. M.).

Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will then report to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Paymaster-General for duty as Post Paymaster, to relieve Major William Smith, Paymaster, who will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty in that Dept. (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

The Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Texas will immediately proceed, on official business, to Galveston, Tex. (S. O. 40, April 18, D. T.).

Major L. O. Dewey, Paymaster, is, for certain special duties connected with the Pay Dept., announced as A. A. Q. M. at Fort Worth, Tex. (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.).

Major Henry B. Reese, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and he will report to his home (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of April 30, 1882, as follows: At Whipple Barracks, Forts McDowell, Mojave, and Verde, A. T., by Major W. H. Johnston, Paymaster. At Forts Apache, Grant, and Thomas, A. T.; Fort Yuma and San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Indian Scouts at San Carlos, A. T., and any detachments he may meet in the field, by Major W. E. Creary, Paymaster. At Forts Bowie, Huachuca, and Lowell, and Camp near Chiricahua Mountains, A. T.; any troops he may meet belonging to either of the above named posts, and any troops in his tour unpaid, by Major John S. Witcher, Paymaster (S. O. 56, April 18, D. A.).

Lieut.-Col. J. B. M. Potter, Deputy Paymaster-General, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 76, April 27, D. E.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—Lieut.-Col. William P. Craighill will relieve Ord. Sergt. Charles O'Brien from further duty at Fort Carroll, Md., and the latter will then proceed to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., relieve Ord. Sergt. William Williams at that place, and report by letter to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the East (S. O., April 20, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ord. Sergt. Frederick Baur, late Sergt., Co. E, 4th Inf., will proceed from Fort Sanders, Wy. Ty., to Fort Maginnis, Mont. Ty., and report in person to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

Ord. Sergt. George Sutherland, in charge of fort on Dutch Island, B. I., will, as soon as practicable, turn in to the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., certain carbines and pistols, of obsolete pattern, and ammunition (unserviceable) therefor, now at that post (S. O. 76, April 27, D. E.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect April 15, is granted 2d Lieut. L. E. Sebree, Signal Officer at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 33, April 14, D. T.).

2d Lieut. W. A. Glasford, Signal Officer, Dept. of Missouri, will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M., on public business (S. O. 83, April 20, D. M.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

The following letter was written from the A. G. Office, April 30, for the satisfaction of some friends of Lieut. Robertson; who did not understand his present status: "The special order recently issued revoking the leave of absence heretofore granted 2d Lieut. S. C. Robertson, 1st Cavalry, does not have the effect to recall him from the course of professional study which he is now pursuing at the Ecole de Cavalerie, Bannur, France. This order was given by the War Department in order to place this young officer on a status of duty pay, instead of leave of absence pay, as a reward for the excellent progress made by him, and the

high standing taken by him at the school, as communicated to this Government by the French Minister of War."

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander, president; Major E. M. Baker, Capt. J. N. Wheeler, 1st Lieut. C. F. Roe, Adjt., 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, C. B. Hopkin, and F. D. Holton, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T., April 27 (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. J. F. Cummings, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., April 24 (S. O. 33, April 20, D. P.).

1st Lieut. F. H. French will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., and report as witness to Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., J.-A. of a G. C.-M. in session at that point (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. James O. Mackay (S. O. 33, April 17, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, A. D. C., further extended two months (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

2d Lieut. A. L. Smith, now relinquishing the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to join his troop near the Mesclero Agency, N. M. (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—Three months on account of sickness, Capt. Sebastian Gunther (S. O., April 20, W. D.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The C. O. Fort Meade, D. T., will send two troops 7th Cavalry to Fort Sisseton, D. T., for duty during the summer. They will march overland, taking with them from Fort Meade their transportation for camp equipage, subsistence and grain to Fort Sisseton, and a full supply of ammunition. The troops will start in time to reach Fort Sisseton not later than May 20. [Troops A and C were detailed by the post commander for this duty] (S. O. 63, April 19, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick and 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, fifteen days (S. O. 61, April 17, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

1st Lieut. George E. Pond and 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., April 26 (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Capt. F. T. Bennett, president; Capt. Henry Carroll, 2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, members, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, I. T., May 1 (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.).

Upon the arrival of Col. Edward Hatch at Fort Riley, Kas., Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley will rejoin his station at Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.).

1st Lieut. H. H. Wright is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. constituted by par. 5, S. O. 249, series of 1881, D. M., to meet at Cantonment on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T. (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. Thomas Ward, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27 (S. O. 74, April 25, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Major Loomis L. Langdon, president; Capt. John I. Rodgers, Frank B. Hamilton, Joseph G. Ramsay, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, Henry A. Reed, members, and 1st Lieut. E. M. Cobb, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McHenry, Md., April 27 (S. O. 74, April 25, D. E.).

Par. 3, of Orders 86, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., relieving 1st Lieut. W. P. Vose from duty at that post to enable him to comply with par. 3, S. O. 50, H. Q. A., is suspended, and, in compliance with instructions from the H. Q. A., 1st Lieut. Vose will remain at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders (S. O. 86, April 24, D. M.).

Capt. James E. Wilson, president; Capt. John McGilvray, 1st Lieut. John C. Scantling, Alexander D. Sobenck, Medorem Crawford, Jr., 2d Lieut. Lotus Niles, E. St. J. Greble, members, and 2d Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Washington Bks, D. C., May 1 (S. O. 77, April 28, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

1st Lieut. C. A. L. Totten is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., appointed by par. 1, S. O. 59, D. E. (S. O. 72, April 22, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. T. R. Adams is detailed a member G. C.-M. at Madison Bks, N. Y., appointed by par. 1, S. O. 59, D. E. He will proceed at once to Madison Bks, and upon completion of the duty will return to his station, Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 72, April 22, D. E.).

Par. 3, S. O. 72, detailing 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams a member G. C.-M. convoked at Madison Bks, N. Y., by par. 1, S. O. 59, D. E., is revoked (S. O. 73, April 24, D. E.).

Capt. William B. Beck, 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 2d Lieut. E. T. Brown, members, and 1st Lieut. A. L. Morton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27 (S. O. 74, April 25, D. E.).

Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., and make the special investigation directed in papers referred to him on April 25 (S. O. 75, April 26, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The C. O. Fort Davis, Tex., is authorized to retain 2d Lieut. L. H. Strother for duty at that post, until further orders (S. O. 39, April 17, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Until further orders on account of sickness, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, Capt. John Hamilton (S. O., April 21, W. D.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

2d Lieut. W. E. P. French, awaiting orders in St. Paul, Minn., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Ellis, M. T., for the 3d Inf. (S. O. 63, April 19, D. D.).

The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause forty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the 3d Inf. (S. O., April 25, W. D.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson and Hunter Liggett are detailed members G. C.-M. appointed at Fort Buford, D. T., by

par. 3, S. O. 21, D. D., and will proceed to that post (S. O. 52, April 18, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. Charles L. Gurley will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., and report in arrest to the C. O. on or before April 23, to await the assembling of the G. C.-M. constituted for his trial (S. O. 79, April 15, D. M.)

Lieut. Gurley.—A G. C.-M. is constituted to meet at Fort Lyon, Colo., April 24, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Charles L. Gurley, 6th Inf. Detail for the Court: Major G. M. Brayton, 15th Inf., president; Capt. William Fletcher and R. M. Taylor, 20th Inf.; Capt. W. T. Hartz and S. R. Stafford, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton and H. S. Foster, 20th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. J. S. Rogers, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 79, April 15, D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, with 1st Lieut. C. A. Booth, in connection with the construction of the telegraph line from Camp Poplar River, West. The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will relieve Lieut. Jackson from duty at that post in time to enable him to reach Fort Buford not later than May 5 (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The journey of Capt. A. T. Smith, on public duty, from Benicia Bks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, is confirmed (S. O. 69, April 11, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. William A. Mercer, Co. I, is temporarily attached for duty to Co. K, and will proceed with the company to Fort McDermitt, Nev. (S. O. 71, April 15, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Vost.

Capt. Leonard Hay is relieved, and Capt. Jesse M. Lee detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., by par. 3, S. O. 56, from D. P. (S. O. 55, April 17, D. P.)

Capt. Samuel Munson, president; 1st Lieut. Morris C. Foote, Thaddeus H. Capron, James McR. Stempel, 2d Lieut. George Palmer, Charles P. Stivers, Albert S. McNitt, members, and 1st Lieut. John A. Baldwin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., April 24 (S. O. 39, April 20, D. F.)

Capt. A. H. Bowman, having completed the duty required of him at Fort Omaha, Neb., will return to his station (S. O. 40, April 22, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Major J. J. Coppinger, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Fort Reno, I. T., to Fort Sill, I. T., on public business (S. O. 83, April 20, D. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

2d Lieut. J. A. Emery will, on his return to his station, take with him from Fort Snelling all recruits and casuals belonging to Fort Sully (S. O. 61, April 17, D. D.)

Capt. Warren C. Beach, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27 (S. O. 74, April 25, D. E.)

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, member, and 1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Custer, M. T., April 27 (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Co. H (Stacey's), now at Fort Lowell, A. T., will proceed to Willcox, A. T., and report to the C. O. Scouting Operations in S. E. Arizona (S. O. 57, April 19, D. A.)

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Arizona is authorized to grant a furlough for three months to Drum Major Thomas W. Sutton, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for extension of one month; to take effect upon his re-enlistment (S. O. 69, April 11, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson (S. O. 55, April 17, D. A.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Major M. Bryant, Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 79, April 15, D. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

1st Lieut. George A. Cornish will proceed from Fort Marcy, N. M., via Las Cruces, N. M., to the cavalry camp near the Mesquero Agency, N. M., for duty (S. O. 55, April 21, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, to take effect on or about May 1, 1882, Capt. William G. Wedemeyer (S. O., April 22, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Corpl. John C. Bourke, Co. F, is detailed on extra duty as operator and repairman, U. S. Mil. Telegraph Service, at Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect on completion of the duties on which he is now engaged in St. Paul, Minn., Major J. S. Conrad (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Major R. H. Offley, president; Capt. E. H. Liscum, T. B. Robinson, 2d Lieut. E. D. Smith, members, and 1st Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Ringgold, Tex., April 26 (S. O. 41, April 20, D. T.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The verbal order of Feb. 11, 1882, directing Capt. C. O. Bradley to return from detached service at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas., is confirmed (S. O. 79, April 15, D. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Private W. C. F. Dirschner, Co. A, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 80, April 17, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Robert Pollock, one month (S. O. 70, April 13, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

2d Lieut. J. R. Chapman is announced, from July 24 to Oct. 7, 1881, inclusive, as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 38, April 14, D. T.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to leave the United States, is granted 1st Sergt. Robert Anderson, Co. G, to take effect after re-enlistment (S. O. 40, April 18, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, Ind. T., May 1 (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.)

A furlough for four months is granted Private C. Wilke, Co. D, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 80, April 17, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter

1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett is detailed as a member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 257, series of 1881, D. M., to meet at Fort Reno, I. T. (S. O. 80, April 17, D. M.)

Capt. A. C. Markley, 2d Lieut. H. L. Ripley and H. W. Hovey, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Reno, Ind. T., May 1 (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Chaplain James C. Lavery, three months (S. O., April 24, W. D.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Par. 6, S. O. 43, Feb. 23, 1882, W. D., granting 1st Lieut. Walter S. Scott leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect June 20, 1882, is amended so as to take effect May 1, 1882 (S. O., April 22, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Wallace Tear will return to his station, Fort Randall, Dakota, from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, and Casualties of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 22, 1882.

RETIREMENT.
Colonel John M. Brannan, 4th Artillery—April 19, 1882.

CASUALTIES.

Captain John H. Donovan (retired)—Died April 16, 1882, at Washington, District of Columbia.

1st Lieutenant George H. Cook, 19th Infantry—Resigned February 23, 1882 (his line commission only).

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Lyon, Colo., April 24, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Charles L. Gurley, 6th Inf. For officers detailed for the Court see 6th Inf.

At Fort Omaha, Neb., April 24. Detail: Eight officers of the 9th Inf., and one of the 3d Cav.

At West Point, N. Y., April 21. For detail see Military Academy.

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., April 26. Detail: Five officers of the 19th Inf.; one of the Med. Dept., and two of the 8th Cav.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 27. Detail: One officer of the 11th Inf.; four of the 5th Art., and one of the 1st Art.

At Fort McHenry, Md., April 27. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Art.

At Fort Custer, M. T., April 27. Detail: Seven officers of the 2d Cav.; two of the 11th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Reno, Ind. T., May 1. Detail: Four officers of the 9th Cav.; three of the 24th Inf.; one of the 23d Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Washington Bks, D. C., May 1. Detail: Eight officers of the 2d Art.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major H. G. Thomas, Paymaster, at the Supply Depot at Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 84, April 21, D. M.)

Boards of Survey.—At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., May 5. Detail: Capt. Jacob Kline, Capt. C. H. Potter, and 1st Lieut. R. F. Bates, Adj., 18th Inf. (S. O. 61, April 17, D. D.)

At the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., April 14. Detail: Major J. R. Roche, Paym.; Capt. John A. Darling and 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenbeck, B. Q. M., 1st Art. (S. O. 69, April 11, M. D. P.)

At Santa Fe, N. M., April 19. Detail: 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish and 2d Lieut. A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf. (S. O. 54, April 19, D. N. M.)

Travels Litter.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. John G. Chandler, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Inf., and Major Joseph R. Gibson, Surg., is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1882, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon a "Travels Litter," patented by Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 7th Cav. (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

Court of Inquiry.—Upon the request of Capt. W. J. Wilson, Asst. Surg., a Court of Inquiry is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, D. T., on May 1, to examine into the facts and circumstances connected with the charges recently preferred against the said Capt. Wilson by Mr. W. S. Fanshaw, of Fort Meade. The Court will also give an opinion upon the facts which may be developed. Detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, 25th Inf.; Capt. J. W. French, 25th Inf.; Capt. C. S. Hiley, 7th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. A. Edwards, 25th Inf., Recorder (S. O. 63, April 19, D. D.)

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Private Charles A. Parker, Troop G, 9th Cav., so much of the unexpired portion of his sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 78, April 12, D. M.)

Private Frank X. Weber, Co. E, 20th Inf., a deserter, is restored to duty without trial, on condition he makes good the time lost, forfeits all pay and allowances for the time of his absence, and refunds all expenses, if any, incurred in his apprehension (S. O. 39, April 17, D. T.)

In the case of Private John W. Spayd, Troop M, 4th Cav., the unexpired portion of his sentence is remitted, to take effect April 23, 1882 (S. O. 80, April 17, D. M.)

Private Peter Schlotthauer, Troop H, 6th Cav., on duty with Band 6th Cav., is restored to duty without trial, on condition he makes good the time lost by his desertion; forfeits all pay and allowances due him at the date of his desertion, and refunds all expenses incurred by the United States in his apprehension (S. O. 63, April 12, D. A.)

The unexpired portion of the sentences in the cases of Trumpeter Samuel Ehrlich, and Private Fritz Bachelin, Troop E, 8th Cav., is remitted (S. O. 40, April 18, D. T.)

In the case of Stephen Palmer, formerly a private of Troop B, 1st Cav., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on April 30 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 36, April 15, M. D. P.)

In the case of Private Jackson Moore, Co. G, 24th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of his sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 85, April 22, D. M.)

Military Telegraph.—The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will detail from his command one non-commissioned officer and

four privates, to report by telegraph to 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., in charge Northwestern Division U. S. Military Telegraph, for duty in connection with securing all serviceable material from the telegraph line between Fort Keogh, M. T., and Deadwood, D. T., about to be discontinued. It will be stored at Fort Keogh and Fort Meade, subject to the orders of 1st Lieut. G. S. Grimes, 2d Art., sufficient wire, insulators, and brackets being first forwarded to Fort Totten, D. T., to be used in constructing the new line from that post to Laramore, D. T. (S. O. 62, April 18, D. D.)

The Plum Duff Question.—The Army will be glad to hear that upon the question "whether flour used in the company kitchens in making plum duff, gravies, etc., is surplus flour which should be credited to the post fund," it has been decided that each company commander may obtain from the Subsistence Department, when he draws rations, the full amount of flour to which his company is entitled by section 1146, Revised Statutes, and retain for use in the company kitchen such quantity as he may deem proper to use for food in other forms than bread, not exceeding two ounces to each ration. The remainder of the flour must be turned over to the post bakery to be baked into bread. The bakery will issue to the companies the actual number of rations of bread that it receives in rations of flour (ordinarily pound for pound) and when the ration of bread is increased, as authorized by G. O. 4, A. G. O., 1882, each eighteen ounces of flour turned in to the bakery will entitle the company to the increased ration of bread. No bread will be baked by companies, and as savings of flour are prohibited to companies any flour not consumed as food must be turned in to the post bakery to be credited to the post fund. Hospital stewards, commissary sergeants, and other persons entitled to rations, whose rations are drawn upon separate returns, may draw flour or bread as they prefer (Circular 9, April 4, Dept. of Columbia.)

Married Soldiers.—Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Columbia, with a careful solicitude for the welfare of those soldiers whose wives under the law can no longer claim any indulgences from the Government, directs in a recent circular as follows: "As allowances are no longer granted the families of enlisted men, and changes of station of troops frequently occasion great expense to the married soldier, and hardship to those dependent upon him, their re-enlistment should not be encouraged. To enable such soldiers to provide homes, take up claims, and secure employment on the expiration of their term of enlistment when it shall seem judicious, they will be granted such furloughs or indulgences as may be considered expedient and consistent with existing orders and regulations. The quarters vacated by married soldiers on their discharge should be taken down, and the material therefrom used in the repairs of permanent barracks."

Wooden Stirrups.—The Commanding Officer at Rock Island Arsenal, having been instructed to send to Fort Snelling fifty pairs Wallin patent wooden stirrups, Lieut. General Sheridan desires these stirrups distributed among the troops of cavalry, whose duties during the coming summer will be such as to give them a fair trial; and that commanders of the troops to whom they are issued, be required to report upon their merits after such trial. General Terry accordingly distributes them to 2d Cavalry at Fort Assiniboine, for 1 Troop, 12; to Fort Custer, for 2 Troops, 24. To 7th Cavalry at Fort Meade, for 1 Troop, 14; and directs the commanders of the posts named to see that these stirrups are issued to such troop commanders as have opportunity to give them a fair trial during the coming summer, and that the stirrups are fully tested, forwarding next fall a full report on their merits, after such trial (Circular, Dept. Dak., April 19).

DIVISIO AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Columbia.—The *Lakeside Leader* (Fort Cour d'Alene) of April 8, says: Com'y Sergt. William Kenkle celebrated his 44th birthday on Sunday last, the 2d inst.... We are now enlivened daily by the music of the regimental band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Gibson.... Since the disappearance of snow, battalion drills have been executed daily from two to three o'clock P. M., supplemented by dress parades just preceding retreat.... 2d Lieut. William Moffatt, 2d Infantry, returned on Wednesday evening last from detached service at Fort Spokane, to which fort he conducted a detachment of recruits.... Company drills, which have been maintained in quarters during the past winter, are dispensed with until further orders.... The drilling of recruits in the manual of arms is continued.... In the latest ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published a letter from this post giving a detailed account of the Dickens Evening of a few weeks since at the residence of Gen. and Mrs. Frank Wheaton. Although even the initial letters of the author's name are not given, any observer of speech and action could readily point out the writer after reading the letter. The communication is a sprightly, mercurial one, and discloses no considerable knowledge of Dickens' characters.

The *Vancouver Independent*, of April 13, says: Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Infantry, has left the post en route to Fort Canby for Court-martial duty.... Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Infantry, and wife, sailed from Fort Townsend for San Francisco on Monday.... Major John A. Kress, Department Inspector-General, returned from Fort Boise on Tuesday evening.... The movement of Troop G, 1st Cavalry, will not be made until next month, as it will have to await the arrival of Troop G before it can leave Camp Bidwell.... The report that a portion of the Klamath reservation was to be thrown open for settlement is authoritatively contradicted.... Lieut. Fred. G. Schwabka, aide-de-camp on Gen. Miles' staff, is spending a portion of his leave of absence in Chicago, the guest of Gen. John C. Smith, late State Treasurer of Illinois.... Fort Cour d'Alene has at last thawed out and emerged from the mountain snows, in consequence of which the post has commenced to put on summer airs of parading, music, and gardening.... Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Infantry, left on the last steamer for San Francisco, in charge of the Indian "Ostankin," who is to be sent to the Indian Territory to join his brother Nez Perces for killing a man on the Grand Ronde reservation. Capt. Boyle will go no farther than San Francisco.... Major Wm. C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster U. S. A., left on the outgoing steamer Sunday night, for duty in the Department of Dakota.

Division of the Pacific.—The *San Francisco Daily Report* of April 8 says: Lieut. O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry, is visiting at the Presidio.... The compulsory retirement clause in the Army Appropriation bill is satisfactory to the Army officers on this coast.... Col. Geo. H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will leave here shortly under orders of the Secretary of War on a visit to the jetties at Galveston, those at the mouth of the Mississippi River, the improvements at Charleston Harbor, S. C., and Cape Fear River, N. C.... Lieutenant Fisher, of the U. S. Marine Corps, arrived from the East on

Thursday...Lieut. A. H. Payson, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has successfully passed an examination for promotion and on the 1st of June will become a captain....Maj. C. A. Earnest, of the 8th Infantry, left the city on Thursday for Fort Bidwell. His route is to Reno by railroad and thence to Bidwell by a two hundred mile ride over the snow. The Major takes command of the Fort....The "Army Building," New Montgomery street, presents as perfect a picture of peace as the most ardent admirer of John Bright could desire. Landseer himself could not have done much better than contrast it with his dead horse guard and burning cottage. Its lower floor might be mistaken for the warehouse of a shipping firm in a large way of business and its upper floor for the office of a railroad company in a small way of business. The most exciting topic of conversation is the retirement clause of the Army Appropriation bill; the most exciting event of the day is the arrival of a reporter. It is a charming sight for an unromantic and materially inclined American.

Department of Dakota.—The Cheyenne Leader, of April 20, says: Gen. Wesley Merritt arrived in Cheyenne last evening....Major W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence at Cheyenne Depot, is able to walk about now, having recovered from the worst stages of rheumatism....Capt. Deane Monahan, Capt. E. M. Hayes, and Major V. K. Hart, all of the 3d Cavalry, at Fort Laramie, arrived in Cheyenne on Monday on their way to Rock Creek, to attend a Court-martial....There have been a great many improvements made at Cheyenne Depot recently, under direction of Major Lord. Renovation and repair are apparent on all sides. A very important improvement is the introduction of street lamps. These light up the grounds and prove invaluable in the protection of property....Gen. A. G. Brackett's, colonel 3d Cavalry, latest article in the *American Field*, is on the red fox.

The Pioneer Press, of April 22, says: Major R. L. Morris, 5th Infantry, will leave Fort Assiniboine, M. T., in a few days for St. Paul. He is suffering greatly from ill health and is coming East for treatment....1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn, 5th Infantry, recently in charge of the Indian school at Hampton, Va., passed through the city on April 19, en route for Fort Keogh, the station of his regiment....Troops A (Capt. Moyle) and C (Capt. Jackson), of the 7th Cavalry, detailed for duty at Fort Sisseton, will commence the march overland on April 27. The distance by the shortest practicable route is about 360 miles, and it is estimated that about three weeks will be spent on the road. The reason of this strengthening of the garrison at Sisseton is that at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, the 1,800 or 2,000 Sioux (Wapetons and Sissetons) at Sisseton Agency, twenty-seven miles distant from the fort, will, by statute, be required to earn a living for themselves. The treaty term under which rations were provided them expires June 30, 1882, and many of them are as far from being self-supporting now as in the days when Minnesota was a part of their stamping grounds. Some have taken lands in severalty and are barbaric farmers with more or less of substantial means of support, but the number of the latter is small and the majority are to assume the empty stomach condition which breeds treason, strategem, and a lust for spoils. Hence these troops. It is a fair guess that when grub fails at Sisseton an exodus to agencies where food is still distributed will be undertaken by the red denizens of the great Coteaux....The military telegraph line between Fort Keogh, M. T., and Deadwood, D. T., is about to be discontinued, and all serviceable material will be removed for use elsewhere.

"Dibble," a correspondent of the *Helena Weekly Independent*, writing from Fort Assiniboine, March 31, in regard to the recent campaign of Major Kline, heretofore noted, says: "Upon the return of the column we passed about 300 lodges of Gros Ventres and Assiniboine Indians belonging to the agency at Belknap. They were well dressed and appeared to have plenty to eat. They were rich in ponies and robes, and presented quite a contrast to the starving Crees from over the border. They seemed happy, quiet, and contented. Several of the officers visited them one evening, and were hospitably received and entertained by Chief Jerry, who gave a dance in honor of the occasion, which was conducted with great ceremony, and was highly entertaining. The high wind of Wednesday last blew down one end of the Quartermaster's large brick store house, making of it a total wreck. Most of the building material is now on hand for the completion of the post, and the coming summer will put on the finishing touches, making it the most desirable post for troops in the country. Several of the officers will leave for the East on the first boat, on leave of absence, and others will return from home and settle down to recuperate finances."

A despatch dated Sioux City, Iowa, April 25th, says: News comes from Chamberlain that a full train belonging to a freighter, while on the way from Deadwood to Chamberlain was stampeded by Sioux Indians and sixteen head of cattle killed with arrows. This is the most important depredation committed by the Sioux Indians for some years.

Department of Missouri.—The Leavenworth Times of April 22 says: For some time work has been in progress on the new department headquarters, and they are now fast approaching completion. The building is a large and commodious two story brick situated near the arsenal, and commanding a view of the entire grounds and river. The officers of the department are highly pleased with the change of location, and have only one thing to dread—the job of moving. The old quarters will be turned over to the school of application, which is now in a flourishing and very satisfactory condition. At three o'clock every afternoon the troops are out on the parade ground for battalion drill. To those who have never seen military life, its drills, bugle calls, salutes, and the strict martial order that is maintained through out the post, an afternoon at Fort Leavenworth would be a source of much instructive amusement. The battalion drill lasts an hour and has many charms for the benighted outsiders.

Department of Arizona.—The Arizona Star, of April 13, says: "Gen. Sherman and party, accompanied by many ladies and gentlemen, filling a dozen carriages, visited the old San Xavier Mission yesterday, where they remained over two hours, our guests taking great interest in examining the ancient structure. Soon after their arrival a group of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Carr, Miss Sherman, Miss Poe, Miss Tenney, Miss Maroney, Miss Lord, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Staples, Mrs. Capt. Smith, Mrs. Delos Smith, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Stacey, and Mrs. Evans, went up into the choir and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and two other sacred songs. During this singing the General and others stood uncovered on the floor beneath, surrounded by many Papagoes, who gaped with wonder at a scene they never saw before. The singing was enchanting, and resounded through the building, and it required but little imagination to suppose angelic choirs were really inhabiting the old cathedral. An ambulance laden with luncheon had been sent out by Col. Maroney, and to discuss it the entire party seated themselves in the shade of the church yard. The General took a lively interest in the quaint old structure, as well as the Papago children and Indians which he saw."

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate this week: Second Lieutenant Geo. S. Young, 7th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, March 31, 1882, vice Jackson, appointed Regimental Adjutant. Second Lieutenant George B. Read, 19th Infantry, to be First Lieutenant, February 23, 1882, vice Vedder, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.

These, and the Artillery nominations of April 19, given last week, were confirmed April 28.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

SURG. G. P. Jaquett is granted six months' sick leave. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

Major L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., is granted one year's leave with permission to go beyond sea. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

1st Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cavalry, is granted one year's sick leave. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

The leave of 2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Infantry, is extended three months. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

The sick leave of 2d Lieut. E. H. Webber, 20th Infantry, is extended two months. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

The sick leave of 1st Lieut. J. F. Trout, 23d Infantry, is further extended one year. (S. O., W. D., April 27.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WAYNE, MICH.

April 26, 1882.

UNALARMED by the direful rumors which reach us through your valuable paper and from other sources, that the 10th Infantry is soon to be transferred to Washington Territory or some other region of the far northwest, we pursue the even tenor of our way.

Since I last sent you some news, a few changes have come upon us. Some of them we bear with marked equanimity. Lieut. Joel T. Kirkman, of Hampson's Co. K, has received his captaincy, vice Bush, promoted, to a major in the 6th Infantry. Captain Kirkman has been for sometime past on recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, but may possibly now join his company on promotion, which will take him to that somewhat bleak post, Fort Brady. In his place we get, at Fort Wayne, Lieutenant Paulding, at present at Fort Porter, an estimable young officer. To counterbalance all this we have lost Lieutenant E. R. Clark, whose name will be somewhat familiar to you, who has gone to Buffalo as a 1st Lieut. of Hall's company at Fort Porter.

Much sorrow has been felt, and much sympathy expressed, by all in the garrison, at the recent death of the bright and promising young son of Captain Hampson, only eight years and a few months old, and an only child. Words can express no more. The bereaved parents have taken the remains of their loved one to Indianola, Iowa, for interment.

In noticing the changes at our post, I forgot to mention that Lieutenant S. Y. Seyburn has taken charge of the small guard of the 10th, at Cleveland, still keeping watch over the remains of the late President Garfield. Can't you tell us when that detail is going to be finished? No one here seems to know, and with all due respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, it is hard to perceive the necessity for keeping it there any longer, or, indeed, so long. However, I suppose, duty is duty wherever it is done.

Everything here is looking up, and we expect to have a very pretty post and many visitors this summer, and if the route comes why some one else will do the honors.

I meet the veteran Gen. Philip St. George Cooke often in Detroit and I fancy I see his sign manual once and again in the JOURNAL. The old gentleman is still fresh and comparatively vigorous. Compulsory retirement has no terrors for him. Your course in regard to retirement has been noted with interest, and for your open presentation and advocacy of our cause you have our thanks. I suppose when Gen. Sherman gets back to Washington we shall see some changes, and doubtless the "bloody" 10th will have to break up camp once more. Well we would be willing to move much oftener if that sluggish stream—promotion—would only keep pace to some extent, and give us a chance to bear the burdens of our expenses. But the impedimenta are simply awful. I noticed several months ago your article on "Marriages in the Army," and mentally coincided, although I dared not do so openly. However, I suppose time will bring even that right, and that the "Army of the future," concerning which we read so much, will all be bachelors, do their own washing, mending, and darning, and so without the refining influences of the softer sex, relapse into a condition of primitive barbarism.

VIATOR.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

APRIL 20, 1882.

On Saturday evening, April 15, a dancing party was given by the officers of the garrison in the Post School Building. The room was beautifully decorated with the national colors and standards of the 10th Cavalry. Flowers, fresh from the Texas prairies, were hung in graceful profusion, and all the appointments of the room, in their fragrant and tasteful adornments, reflected much credit on the managers for the skill and zeal displayed by them in perfecting the arrangements within the limited time allotted. The music, under the direction of Mr. Brenner, was the best for dancing he has served us lately. The dressing of the ladies was elegant. More will not be said, as our vocabulary of millinery is so imperfect as to lead us to the grossest absurdities, should we attempt detailed description. The dancing and other parties which have not been infrequent at this post during the past six weeks, have done much to soften the asperities of official life and to preserve the harmony and good fellowship so desirable at a military station, but which, unfortunately, is not always realized. It does seem true that,

"If the soldier storms and rages,
Face him with a lovely maid;
This his fury soon assuages,
And the devil soon is laid."

The interest in this entertainment was heightened by the presence of Doctor S. L. Smith and his bride, recent arrivals from Cincinnati.

Among those present were Doctor and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Tyler, Major and Mrs. Mills, Miss Fuller, Miss Rose, Chaplain and Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Morrison, Lieuts. Steedman, Lassiter, Cooper, Eggleston, Shelby, McDonald, Watson, and Maxon, Capt. Kennedy, Norvell, and Kelley, Doctor Finley and Mrs. Finley, accompanied by their handsome brother and guest, Doctor J. A. Finley, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A. The latter arrived here from Philadelphia last week.

On Friday Mrs. Mills gave a dinner to Doctor Smith and his bride. This lady is very clever in dispensing a hospitality suited to her liberal feelings, and happy in promoting the enjoyment of those around her.

Last evening Mr. G. A. Brenner, the leader of the 10th Cavalry Band, gave us a concert, embracing a very fine and

comprehensive series, as will appear from the following programme:

1. Overture: Nymph of the Mountain, Orchestra. P. Caveaux.
2. Bellona, Cornet Polka.....C. Faust
3. Selection from the Opera "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe.
4. Stabat Mater, Quartette.....Roseini.
5. Gipsy Fantasia, Violin Solo.....Zerwitz.
6. The Two Stars, Polka for two Cornets.....Brenner.
7. Selection from the Opera "Trovatore," Orchestra.....Verdi.
8. Nocturno, from the Opera "Don Pasquale,".....Donizetti.
9. Sounds from Home, Orchestra.....Gungl.
10. Miserere, from the Opera "Trovatore,".....Verdi.

There was a full attendance of the garrison people and a number of civilians. The music was excellent, the first, second, fifth, ninth and tenth selections being particularly well rendered. Mr. Brenner, by his talent and persevering industry, has made his band one of the best cavalry bands in the service, all who have heard it speaking in commendation of its performances.

Dr. W. H. Gardner, has been ordered to take station at Fort Davis, and he and his amiable wife are to leave us tomorrow for that point. We know they will carry away pleasant remembrances of Fort Concho, as they certainly will the good wishes of the many friends whom they so quickly and deservedly won in their short stay here.

Lieuts. Palmer and Tyler, 16th Infantry, have gone to Grierson Spring with their company to relieve Col. Rose's company at that station. The company marched out of the post to the music of "The Girl I left behind me," the martial spirit of which having an element of *tristesse* and truth in it to at least two of the garrison. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Tyler, however, wear their temporary widowhood becomingly and soldierly (I was about to say captivately, but there would be more inquiries after Texana), and we hope to congratulate them soon on the return of their husbands.

Captain Keyes, with Lieuts. Ward and Grierson has been ordered to relieve Capt. Norvell at head of North Concho with his company D, of the 10th Cavalry.

Dr. Fitzhugh Custer, lately medical officer at head of North Concho, has returned to the post to resume his duties as post surgeon.

Drills are kept up regularly. The infantry battalion has been commanded by Major Ewing in everything pertaining to drill, discipline and instruction for some time. The battalion marches well, drills well, and in every way bears the impress of the care of skillful hands and good officers.

TEXANA.

A CHALLENGE FROM FORT BROWN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

FORT BROWN, TEXAS, APRIL 17, 1882.

As an item of encouragement to the troops engaged in target practice, it may be well to note what is being done in that line this year by Troop I, 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Brown, Texas. Twenty-two marksmen have duly qualified since October 1, 1881, and the enthusiasm is by no means dying out. The strength of the troop is forty-eight enlisted men. Let us hear from other companies.

MARKSMAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

[FORT ROBINSON, NEB.]

APRIL 17, 1882.

WITHIN the last ten days we have experienced in this region a most terrific snow storm. Persons who have lived here for several years say that they have never known of such a storm here before. It commenced on the night of April 7, and continued until Sunday morning, the 9th. In the level the snow was from 8 to 18 inches deep, and many places the drifts were as many feet deep, detaining the mails three and four days behind the usual time. Just as we were thinking of gardens, birds, and flowers,

"Up rose the wild winter-king,
And shook his beard of snow."

Accompanied by the

"Loud winds, strong winds, sweeping o'er the mountains," reminding us of mid-winter instead of mid-spring. In fact the whole of the following week was a week of snow, not a day passing without more or less snow fall. This week has set in with a rain storm, this being the second day of its continuance. But these snows and rains are a great blessing after all to the country, as they will make good grass for the thousands of cattle that roam the plains and mountains seeking their own living, which otherwise would have suffered, for there were signs of a total failure in the grass crop.

Col. E. V. Sumner, post commander, left on the 16th for Fort Fred. Steele, on General Court-martial duty.

Lieut. Goldman, 5th Cavalry, has gone on a six months' leave. For several weeks before leaving Lieut. Goldman was engaged in drawing a plan of the fort, drafting each building separately, which was done in a strictly scientific manner. He was also engaged in making other plans, which he has gone east to consummate.

Lieut. E. P. Andrus, post Q. M., is engaged in preparing plans for a set of officers' quarters and chapel and school room. Both of these buildings, if erected, will be on a modern plan.

Lieut. Wyatt, 9th Infantry, post A. C. S., who has been away for a few days on detached service, has returned to the post.

Lieut. O. H. Watts, post adjutant, will start in a few days for Fort Omaha, in charge of a general prisoner. Mrs. Watts will go with the Lieutenant part of the way, en route to visit her sister, Mrs. Lieut. Paddock, at Fort Niobrara. Mrs. Jenkins, the sister of Col. Sumner, will accompany Mrs. Watts on her visit. Mrs. Jenkins has been visiting Robinson from New York, since last summer, and has endeared herself to the members of the garrison. She is an intelligent and pleasant lady.

There has been some excellent promotions from the private ranks to non-commissioned officers in the various companies here within the last few months. First Sergt. Brown, of Troop M, 5th Cavalry, whose enlistment expired a few days ago, has re-enlisted. Also 1st Sergt. Sharp, of Troop H, 5th Cav., has re-enlisted. Sergt. Sharp is, I believe, going away on several months' furlough. Both of these non-commissioned officers are excellent men.

ZADOK.

THE GARFIELD FUND.—The following subscriptions to the Garfield Monument Fund have been received from the Army and Navy since April 20: Officers and crew of U. S. ship *Vandalia*, \$88; officers and men at Marine Barracks, Boston Navy-yard, \$41; Col. L. C. Hunt, 14th Infantry, \$10; Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A., \$10; Battery H, 3d U. S. Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, La., \$6.25; Medical Director George Peck, U. S. Navy, \$10. Also from following militia organizations: Co. K, 71st N. Y. National Guard, \$6; Co. C, 3d Mass. V. Militia, Worcester Light Infantry, \$7.95.

ORIGIN OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

(Concluded from last week's JOURNAL.)

Jess Peak.—A peak opposite Artillery Peak, on the left bank of Bill William Fork. Lieut. Whipple gave it the name of his assistant, 2d Lieut. J. C. Ives, Corps of Engineers.

Leroux Fork, also Leroux Crossing.—To this affluent, on the right side of the Rio Colorado Chiquito, Lieut. Whipple has given the name of the celebrated guide, Antoine Leroux, who conducted, with great success, the expedition for a railroad route by the 35th parallel. Antoine Leroux was a French creole, of St. Louis, Missouri. Born about 1801, he started with a party of voyagers for Chouteau's Fur Company, in the spring of 1818; and from then until his death at Taos, New Mexico, in 1864, was a constant traveller, explorer and trapper in the Rocky Mountains. Leroux was a most gifted man; with only a rudimentary education he spoke fluently and well French, English and Spanish, and seven or eight Indian languages. He knew topography by a sort of intuition, explaining the physical features of a country with great clearness, exactness, and even using technical expressions most happily. Leroux had an excellent memory, and never forgot a place, when once there, even for the shortest time, and he always knew by day or by night where he was. No man was his superior in determining his exact position in the deserts of the far West. He had gentle manners, much dignity, and was one of nature's gentlemen. His qualities made him a very useful and much looked for guide, for all Government surveys and expeditions. Leroux was successfully the guide of Col. P. St. George Cooke, in command of the Mormon battalion, on his march from Santa Fe to San Diego in 1846; of Capt. L. Sitgreaves from Zuni to Fort Yuma in 1851; of J. B. Bartlett, commissioner, and Lieut. A. W. Whipple, astronomer of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission in 1852; of Capt. J. W. Gunnison in his explorations for the Pacific Railroad near the 38th and 39th parallel of latitude; and finally of Lieut. A. W. Whipple for his difficult exploration by the 35th parallel of latitude from Albuquerque to Los Angeles in 1853-54.

Leroux Spring.—At the southwest foot of the extinct volcanic group called San Francisco Mountain: a beautiful and permanent spring, called by Lieut. A. W. Whipple Leroux's Spring, in honor of his faithful and able guide, Monsieur Antoine Leroux. About the year 1827 Leroux, with a small party of trappers, having come to blows with the Indians of the Rio Gila (Coco-Maricopa) was hotly pursued by them, and escaped after numerous zig-zags and crafty marches among the lava beds and coulees and volcanic cones, arriving at this secluded spring with a beautiful grassy plain below, surrounded by hills covered with large and magnificent pines and cedars, where he was not only safe, but recruited and reorganized his tired out party. Here he came again in 1851 with Capt. Sitgreaves' party, and in 1853 with Lieut. Whipple's expedition, taking it as a landmark and a starting point for going further West.

Luisanodon Creek.—An affluent on the right side of the Rio Puerco of the West. The geologist of Whipple's expedition, Mr. Jules Maroon, finding scattered in the valley of this creek, and even in the bed of it, many trees petrified and changed into hard and beautifully colored jasper, some of them of considerable size and length, called the creek *Lithodendron*, from *Lithos* (stone) and *dendros* (tree). Lieut. Whipple accepted the name and put it on his maps and reports, December, 1853.

Maroon Buttes.—A group of volcanic cones, several hundred in number, comprised in a belt of moderate width, and fifty miles in length, north of the Datil Range or Sierra del Datil. Mr. G. K. Gilbert, geologist of Lieut. George M. Wheeler's exploration, says: "For these cones collectively I propose the name of *Maroon Buttes*, in honor of the geologist (Jules Maroon) who first made record of them." (See *U. S. Geological Survey West of the 100th Meridian*, Vol. III., *Geology*, p. 532; Washington, 1875). Lieut. Wheeler accepted the name and used it on his map, at the scale of one inch to 8 miles, sheet No. 76.

Mount Kendrick and Mount Sitgreaves.—Two volcanic cones, due west of San Francisco Mountain. The names were given in 1854, by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, in honor of Major Henry L. Kendrick, 2d Artillery, U. S. Army, in command at Fort Defiance 1851-1857, and Lorenzo Sitgreaves, Captain of Topographical Engineers, in charge of survey of Zuni river (Colorado Chiquito). Those two officers explored the then entire unknown country, between Fort Defiance and Fort Yuma. (See Report of an expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers; 8vo, Washington, 1853).

New Year's Spring.—A permanent spring between Sitgreaves' Peak and Bill William Mount, found and named so by Lieut. A. W. Whipple, because he camped there with an exploring party under his personal command, on New Year's day, 1854.

Parke Creek.—An affluent of the Rio Colorado, having its source at the north foot of the Bill William Mount. Lieut. Whipple gave it the name of his friend, Lieut. J. G. Parke, Topographical Engineer, who accompanied Captain Sitgreaves in the expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers. Since then General Parke has become celebrated as one of the first and best officers of the U. S. Army; now acting Chief of Engineers (1882) in charge of the third division; River and Harbor Improvements, office of the Chief of Engineers.

Picacho, Partridge Creek, Mount Hope and Val del China (Mexican name for grama-grass).—Are names given by Lieut. A. W. Whipple to places between Bill William Mount and Aztec Pass, which explain themselves.

Pyramid Mount.—A northwest isolated spur of the Llano Estacado or Staked Plain. When leaving Plaza larga and going towards Lacuna Colorado, after passing between the Big and Little Tucumari, on the left you see a pyramidal hill, cut almost perpendicularly with rocks of varied and transient colors, which has offered an excellent section of the rocks to the geologist of Lieut. A. W. Whipple's Expedition, 1853. Mr. Jules Maroon, who called it Pyramid Mount; and drawings and sections of that remarkable landmark have been often printed here and in Europe in English, French and German publications.

Whipple Mount, Fort Whipple or Whipple Barracks.—Gen. David S. Stanley, when in command of Texas, in 1865, ordered a fort to be built not far from the Aztec Pass and Valley de China, at Prescott, Arizona, and called it Fort Whipple, in honor of his beloved old chief, Lieut. A. W. Whipple, of whom he was the quartermaster as lieutenant of the 2d Dragoons, during the expedition by the 35th parallel of 1853-54. Just opposite the junction of the Bill William fork with the Rio Colorado, on the right bank, a very high and prominent mountain has been called Mount Whipple, also in honor of Lieut. A. W. Whipple. See "Map and Report upon the Colorado River," by Lieut. J. C. Ives, Washington, 1861. As is well known, A. W. Whipple, after gaining fame and becoming celebrated as a practical astronomer (Northeastern Boundary and Mexican Boundary), a successful explorer for a location of a route by the 35th parallel of latitude for the Pacific Railroad; and during the War of the Rebellion as major on the staff of Gen. McDowell, as a brigadier-general in command at Arlington Heights, was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May,

1863, at the head of his division. He died a few days after at Washington, Major-General U. S. A. by brevet and Major of the Engineers' Corps.

NEVADA TROPHY CONTEST.

STIRRED to emulation by our report of the "immortal thirty," of Battery K, 3d U. S. Artillery, the winners of the "Nevada Trophy," a correspondent of Troop G, 1st Cavalry, Fort McDermitt, Nevada, which troop stood third for the trophy, sends us a record of its shooting on that occasion, under, of course, the prescribed conditions. We take pleasure in publishing it, as follows:

	Total.	Per Cent.
1. Captain R. F. Bernard.....	47	91
2. 2d Lieut. John Pitcher.....	50	100
3. A. A. Surg. D. B. Todd.....	49	98
4. 1st Sergt. Thomas Kelly.....	45	90
5. Sergeant C. H. Brodenstein.....	49	98
6. Sergeant C. B. Hardin.....	47	94
7. Corporal Joseph Burke.....	50	100
8. Corporal L. A. Secor.....	47	94
9. Blacksmith Ira B. English.....	46	92
10. Private John Brown.....	46	92
11. Private Cornelius Meehan.....	49	98
12. Private Emul Propping.....	48	96
13. Private Wm. E. Scott.....	45	90
14. Private James Sexton.....	49	98
15. Private C. H. Shuster.....	48	96
16. Private Wm. Smith.....	46	92
17. Private James Stillman.....	48	96
18. Sergeant Patrick Breese.....	47	94
19. Sergeant John Horton.....	45	90
20. Corporal Abraham Smith.....	45	90
21. Wagoner Abram Johnson.....	46	92
22. Private Chas. H. Aldrich.....	48	96
23. Private Thos. Coleman.....	47	94
24. Private Thos. Connor.....	45	90
25. Private H. R. Jung.....	47	94
26. Private Louis Sadler.....	46	92
27. Private John Kiernan.....	44	88
28. Private Richard Moore.....	44	88
29. Private John Quirk.....	44	88
30. Private James Rafferty.....	43	86
31. Private Chas. H. Sheridan.....	43	86

From this it will be seen that the shooting of the 31 named above shows a total percentage of 93.09 per cent., while with 80 per cent. of the troop shooting (some 42 men), it was only 85.17 per cent. The troop fired only in June and August at the 400 yard range, being in the field in July and September. The method adopted by the officer in command (Captain Bernard), in marking, was to have a non-commissioned officer and private at each target, to see that each shot was correctly marked.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECRUIT says: In the picture of Gerome's Gladiator, the one has his foot on the neck of another looking up. The prostrate one has his head raised from off the ground, and arm and two fingers extended towards women in the foreground who have their arms extended with their thumbs down. What does this mean? Some say to kill, others to spare life. Please answer and much obliged. ANSWER.—Turning the thumbs down was the sign used in the Roman amphitheatre to indicate a wish that the vanquished gladiator should be spared.

C. G. asks: Would an occasional glance at the sun hurt the eyesight, as when playing ball, and the ball is up in the air, and in a line between you and the sun? ANSWER.—No harm is likely to result, except from prolonged gazing at the sun.

R. asks: Should the war chevron be of the color of the corps in which the man wearing it now serves, or in the color of that in which he earned the right to wear it? If the latter, and the color has been changed, should it be of the old or new color? Is or was it customary in the National Guard of New York to wear service chevrons for service in the volunteers? I have seen them worn by officers. Is this general and does the service indicated refer to a man's whole connection with the Guard, or only to that as an enlisted man? ANS.—The latest regulation on the subject of war chevrons is as follows: "The service in war chevron will be one-half of an inch wide, of the same color as the facings, with a piping, on each side of the stripe, one-eighth of an inch wide—white for artillery and red for all other arms." It has been customary in some organizations to allow their members to include their volunteer service in computing the length of service for which they are entitled to chevrons. In G. O. No. 17, series 1876 (par. 824, Gen. Regulations), service chevrons were only allowed to non-com. officers, musicians and privates; but G. O. No. 13, series 1879 (par. 935, Regulations), modifies above order so as to read all soldiers, will wear the service chevron, etc., which in our opinion obliges an officer to wear the same.

TRUMPETER asks: "Can a company commander make a musician of his company serve as a private?" ANS.—It has been decided that "any man enlisted as a musician or trumpeter can, with his own consent, be transferred to the ranks as a private."

W. C. asks: "What studies are necessary, and what is the expense for a person to enter the Academy at West Point?" ANS.—Consult answers to J. H. G. in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 23, 1882 (p. 673.)

SOLDIER asks: "Is a first sergeant of a company authorized to have a man out of the company, ostensibly as a company room orderly, but in reality as a 'dog robber' for said sergeant?" ANS.—He is not. So far as we are aware, steps have never yet been taken to make the position of "dog robber" a legal one.

ALAMO asks: 1. Do you understand paragraph 189 to mean that the right and left guides of a company shall execute right shoulder and support arms, when marching in line, and if so, should they not bring the piece to the carry upon breaking into column of fours, and vice versa; or does the word "column" in above mentioned paragraph refer to column of companies or platoons, in battalion? 2. Will not the same rule, given to W. A. Z., in yours of 8th inst., in regard to firing lying down apply to fire kneeling, &c., should not the men, after the command "cease firing," load the piece, leave it at half cock, and remain kneeling until the command "company right" is given? ANS.—1. Par. 189 means that when a company is marching in line or by platoon front, and the guide is right, the right guide holds his piece at carry arms, and does not execute the right shoulder and support with the company, while the left guide executes such motions of the manual with the company as are laid down in above paragraph. If the command should be given "guide left," the guide brings his musket to the carry,

and the right guide, whose occupation is gone for the time being, performs whatever motions of the manual are prescribed by par. 189, with the company. Column of subdivisions means column of companies in line or platoons and not column of fours, and in the latter formation guides do not march at carry arms unless the whole company marches in that manner, but execute the right shoulder and support at the commands to that effect. 2. In our opinion it would. Par. 110 states that the firings kneeling are executed by the same commands as standing, but as the men cannot execute carry arms while kneeling, and the command "rise" is necessary to bring them to their feet, it would follow that if the command "cease firing" were given while in the kneeling position, all that could be done would be to load the piece, bring it to half cock, and wait for the command to rise.

W. H. C. asks: Is there any truth in the report that the 21st U. S. Infantry, now in the Department of the Columbia, is to relieve the 10th U. S. Infantry, in the Department of the East? ANS.—It is impossible to say at present. When General Sherman returns from his western tour a more positive answer may be given. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will contain the earliest reliable intelligence.

PRIVATE asks: I have always understood that during the trip of the various militia organizations, of the 1st and 2d Divisions, to Philadelphia in 1876 the 23d regiment of Brooklyn excelled the others in drilling and marching, and in the performance of other duties pertaining to a soldier, and were officially notified of their success. I have since heard, from members of rival regiments, that nothing of the kind occurred and would like very much to have you decide who is in the right. ANS.—In the report of the parade in our issue of July 15 it is stated, "Of the regiments, the 23d seems to have won full as many golden opinions in Philadelphia as the 7th," and in JOURNAL of July 22, 1876, a letter of Gen. Sherman, written at the request of the 23d regiment, is published, in which he states, "There passed before me the U. S. Corps of Cadets, the 7th and 23d New York, several Pennsylvania regiments, and many detachments representing almost every section of the United States. The 23d N. Y. was a fine, well-ordered regiment, nearly full in numbers, completely equipped, and most soldierly in bearing. They surely are an honor to the State of New York, and I hope they will always keep up the organization and esprit de corps that now actuates them." . . . These extracts go to show that the 23d made a very creditable showing at Philadelphia, but did not particularly excel the other organizations.

F. and L. asks us to give "some account of the casualties at the battle of Valverde (Fort Craig), N. M., fought February 21, 1862." ANS.—Colonel E. R. S. Canby (afterward General Canby), U. S. Army, commanded. He had about 1,500 men under his command. The enemy, under Colonel Steele, was from 1,500 to 2,000 strong. The Union loss was 50 or 60 killed and about 140 wounded. The loss of the enemy was not exactly ascertained; variously estimated from 100 to 500.

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN ARIZONA.

THE following official despatches have been received at the War Department, concerning the outbreak of the Apaches in Arizona, of which we give a further account elsewhere:

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 21, 1882.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

There is little positively known about the outbreak in Arizona yet, but from the several despatches which have reached here it appears that Juh, the chief of the band of Chiricahuas which broke out last September, returned from Mexico secretly on the 17th with some sixty men of his band to San Carlos and compelled the remainder of his people, under Loco, consisting of forty men and three hundred women and children, to leave on the night of the 18th, and when leaving they killed the Indian Chief of Police, Sterling, and the police sergeant. They passed the Branch Agency, some eighteen miles distant, and proceeded towards Fort Thomas, killing ten men, women, and children on Eagle Creek. A number of other citizens in same valley are reported killed. Col. Schofield, in command of two troops from Thomas, went in pursuit on the 19th. Part of this command, under Lieut. Sands, overtook the fugitives and pursued them for three miles, but unaccountably getting out of ammunition and food, returned to Fort Thomas. The Indians yesterday were reported along Ash Creek and Eagle Creek. Capt. Gordon, 6th Cavalry, with one hundred and nineteen men, including an Indian scout company, left Fort Grant on the 20th, with fifteen days' rations, by way of Stockton's Pass, to intercept the Indians should they go out by Eagle Creek or Clifton. Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, with four troops of 4th Cavalry, is at Separ, N. M., and will co-operate. All the troops in the Territory have been informed of the outbreak, and all that can leave their posts are reported en route to intercept the hostiles and protect exposed settlements.

(Signed) McDOWELL, Major General.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, April 22, 1882.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Willcox reports to-day that Forsyth telegraphs him from Lepas, New Mexico, that he leaves that place in an hour on special train with four cavalry and one infantry company for Stein's Pass. Forsyth adds that all the information he has tends to show that the Indians went through the range and will go down the same way. This range is understood to be Peloncillo's Range, in which is Stein's Pass in New Mexico. Gen. Willcox further says that the reports he has from the commanding officer of Apache are to the effect that the Indians in his neighborhood are restless and he declines to send out his cavalry in pursuit of hostiles unless positively ordered to do so. Willcox has ordered part of cavalry from Apache to Perry, commanding at Wilcox Station. Commanding officer of Apache telegraphs on the 21st the following rumors: First, that the Indians under Juh and Geronimo, with those who joined them from San Carlos Agency on the 18th, have taken to Indian strongholds on Eagle Creek, where they have determined to remain till they gather in the deserted scouts and Indians who did not surrender last year. Second, that they have sent emissaries to the Indians near Apache to join them at Eagle Creek, which is east of Thomas. Third, that they have sent to the Navajos. The commanding officer evidently questions the latter rumor; he adds that he has all he can take care of at his own post. I have asked Gen. Willcox if the outbreak is so general that he cannot control it by a vigorous use of the troops at his command. His answer is not quite satisfactory to me. I send him at once the cavalry troops now here. He says the force now near enemy is inadequate, but that all his forces and those under Forsyth are moving towards them. The whole hostile force is estimated to be 800, of whom 100 are men, the remainder women and children, and estimates of the numbers of Indians are rarely under the truth. I wish it noted that the inroad of the Indians who

come up from Mexico did not come through the Arizona frontier, and that the General of the Army, who has just come up from Arizona, states in his letter sent you of the 12th that the disposition of troops in Arizona was judicious, and he advised no change; but while Willcox's command are not responsible for their coming, they have on them now the responsibility of preventing their going. I trust they will acquit themselves well.

(Signed)

McDOWELL, Major-General.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1882.

To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following dated 23d instant was received from Gen. Willcox:

"Your despatch of 22d is received. Nothing further has happened to call for reinforcements. Am doing the best I can. Forsyth is on a trail in the Stein Peak Range and he thinks that the hostiles will pass down and out that way. The Grant, Thomas, and Apache troops are pursuing them, and I hear of no further trouble at the Agency or at Apache. Have given Sherman's orders for them to be attacked wherever found, without regard to relative numbers, and the force along the railroad, including Harris's troops, which you have kindly added, ought to catch them if they cross in Arizona. I mentioned what the General of the Army said about the Texas troops for contingencies, well knowing how far the California and Arizona cavalry were away. The citizens murdered on Upper Gila are about the number mentioned in previous despatches, with some additional rumors and three prospectors known to be killed, besides, on Green Hill, 19th instant.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

DRY CAMP, ON ROAD BETWEEN LORDSBURG
AND RICHMOND, April 24, 1882.

Gen. Mackenzie, Fort Crockett:

Started for Richmond this A. M. at daylight. Ordered Lieut. McDonald, with six Indian scouts, to scout my left, and proceeded to cross Gila. When about two-thirds across one of the Indians announced to me that four of the scouts were killed by a large number of Chiricahuas and that Lieut. McDonald and the other two were defending themselves against them. I galloped for sixteen miles to them and found the Indians strongly intrenched in Stein's Peak Range; attacked them at once and drove them from their intrenched position. They fell back and occupied two impenetrable positions, which were from six to eighteen feet high. Found it impossible to dislodge them without great loss. I gave up further operations at 5 o'clock and started again for Richmond. My loss was four Indian scouts and one private. Troop C, killed; one sergeant and four privates wounded. I know of a certainty that two of the enemy were killed and a number wounded. Captured and killed thirteen head of their stock. I have just met Mr. Fenton on the main road between Lordsburg and Richmond, who will take this despatch to Lordsburg. I am compelled to go to the Gila River at Richmond for water for the animals. Will take up the trail and will try and get these Indians in the open country, on which I hope to give you a more favorable report. The number of Indians I fought to-day was between sixty and one hundred. It was impossible to do more under the circumstances. The canyon was the worst I ever saw.

FORSYTH.

A Herald despatch from Fort Cummings, N. M. April 27, gives further particulars of this fight. The canyon referred to by Col. Forsyth is described as formed of funnel shaped hills, 800 to 1,200 feet high. The Indians being on either side, it was found difficult to dislodge them, as the hillside was bare, offering no protection. Four or five hostiles were occupied in setting fire to the grass. The wind was in the direction of the troops, but it was not strong enough to injure them. The troops dismounted and formed a skirmish line. Capt. Davis was on the left, with Lieut. Martin in reserve, and Lieut. Mason on the right, with Captain Callahan in reserve. Lieut. Wilder having command of the centre. The Indians, who were seldom visible, fired at long range—never less than 500 yards. The most of the firing was over the heads of Capt. Davis' command. Keith, a private of Martin's company, was killed, and Private Morley, of the same company, wounded. Lieut. Martin was slightly hurt. Two men of Lieut. Mason's command were wounded, and Private Leonard, of Wilder's command, had a compound fracture of right leg and a bullet through the left foot. Capt. Davis and Martin dislodged the hostiles on the left, reaching the summit.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, April 25, 1882.

Gen. Drum, Adjutant-General:

The following despatch just received from Gen. Willcox: "Clifton is not in telegraph communication. I have not heard of attack on Maricopa by Indians. Everything in my power is being done to overtake and head off the savages. Gordon's force is nearest Clifton and I am expecting to hear from him every hour. Overton and Cramer cannot be far behind. It is believed that hostiles are breaking for Mexico. Forsyth last heard from moving to Richmond. Tupper is at San Simon.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-General.

PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, April 26, 1882.

To Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Following received from Gen. Willcox: "Message from Overton, near Morenci, via Thomas, this morning, says: Indians killed five men and ran off sixty-five of Lesineky's mules. He had reports that raiding parties are still in that vicinity. A detachment of three of his men has been fired on. He pushed forward on the trail of the main body towards Doubtful Canyon in the Stein Peak range. Says the Indians have killed many people along the Upper Gila.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

A despatch from Chicago, April 27, reports that Capt. Woodruff telegraphed from Lordsburg, N. M., that Col. Forsyth struck the hostile Apaches April 26, killing six of them. The fight occurred in the southeastern corner of Arizona, in the vicinity of old Camp Rucker. The Indians were being pursued when the despatch was sent.

A newspaper despatch from San Francisco reports that the fight occurred at Steins Peak between the Indians and Capt. Tupper, of the 6th Cavalry, and his Indian scouts. Four of the scouts and two soldiers are reported to have been killed.

THE EXERCISES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

This has been a gala week at Fort Monroe, Va., and the resources of that post and its surroundings have been taxed to the utmost to accommodate the legion of visitors to witness the graduating exercises, the naval display promised, and the distinguished public personages named to attend.

Major General Hancock, accompanied by Gen. Mitchell, assistant adjutant general, and Captain Delaché, of the French army, arrived April 26, and were met by General Getty and his staff. A salute of 13 guns was fired in honor of the general's arrival. At 11 o'clock, accompanied by Gen. Getty and Gen. Tidball, of Gen. Sherman's staff, he paid a visit to Admiral Wyman, on the flagship *Tennessee*, where he spent an hour and received a salute on leaving the ship. Gen. Tidball takes a deep interest in artillery school affairs, having been on duty there for several years previous to his detail as A. D. C. to Gen. Sherman. President Arthur, Secretary of War Lincoln, Adjutant General Drum and several others left Washington for Old Point, on the *Tallapoosa*, April 26, so that by the commencement of the first day's exercises, April 27, a distinguished party was present. We reserve a detailed account of the exercises until next week. They consisted of practical exercises by the graduating class, target practice, pyrotechnic display, presentation of diplomas by Major Gen. Hancock. April 27, Artillery drills and review. The examinations of the graduating officers are made from time to time, as they conclude the various branches of study assigned them.

Two essays on military matters were read before the visitors, April 27, one by 1st Lieut. S. M. Mills, 5th Artillery, on "Sheridan's Campaign in the Valley and about Petersburg," and the other by 1st Lieut. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., on "Military Roads and Telegraphs," and on Friday night, April 28, a grand ball, at the Hygeia Hotel, attended by the visiting notables, the officers of the garrison, and others, wound up the two days' proceedings. The presence of Major Gen. Hancock, and his hearty participation in everything, big or little, connected with the programme, aided much in making the ceremonies of this year most successful.

Next Monday, May 1, the command of the North Atlantic Squadron will be transferred from Rear Admiral R. H. Wyman to Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, recently in command of the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The flagship *Tennessee* and the steamers *Kearsarge*, *Vandalia*, *Enterprise*, *Alliance* and *Yankee* are in Hampton Roads, and will participate in a naval review which will take place on the day of the transfer.

The *Tallapoosa* left Washington near midnight April 26th for Fortress Monroe. It took her about fourteen hours to run down. The following gentlemen were on board: The President, the Secretary of War and Gen. Drum and Col. Barr; the Secretary of the Navy, Com. Walker and Admiral Worden; the Attorney General; Senators Voorhees, J. D. Cameron and Rollins, Gen. Fair; Representatives Harris, F. Hiseock, A. G. McCook, Dezenford; Asst. P. M. Geul, Frank Hatton, Mr. E. V. Kingsley. Com. J. C. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, accompanies the party upon the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy, and will look after their comfort. On her arrival at Fort Monroe, April 27, Rear-Admiral Wyman and the Commanders of the *Kearsarge*, *Vandalia*, and *Yankee* at once went on board. The steam launch of the *Tennessee*, placed at General Hancock's disposal, conveyed that officer and his staff, General Getty and staff, and other Army officers to the ship. At 3 o'clock the President landed, and a half hour was spent at General Getty's headquarters, when the review was announced, the troops passing in common and double-quick time. The President and party were conducted to the ramparts to witness some firing with an eight-inch rifle, a fifteen-inch columbiad, and a thirteen-inch mortar. Friday night it is expected that the *Tallapoosa* will leave on her return.

The *Alarm*, with Admiral Porter and staff on board, left the Washington Navy-Yard on the 26th, about 10 A. M., for Hampton Roads.

There will be some exercises on the vessels at Hampton Roads, probably on Friday, for the satisfaction of the Presidential party.

The addition of naval exercises, and the consequent presence of so many Navy officers, makes this a memorable event in the annals of the yearly graduating ceremonies at Fortress Monroe, bringing together, as it does, so many distinguished officers of both services.

RECENT DEATHS.

BYT. BRIG.-GEN. MARTIN BURKE, U. S. A.

Lieut.-Col. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Martin Burke, U. S. Army, retired, one of the old school of Army officers, a thorough soldier and disciplinarian, and one whose foremost thoughts were ever for his profession while in active service, died at his residence in New York city April 24, 1882, in his 82d year. There are but few who belonged to the Regular Army "before the war" who do not know either personally or by reputation old Martin Burke. Born in Maryland he entered the service as a 2d lieutenant of the 8th U. S. Infantry on the 29th of January, 1820, receiving his appointment from the District of Columbia; transferred to the 1st Infantry in 1821, and to the 3d Artillery in 1823. He was promoted 1st lieutenant May 1, 1828, and captain Dec. 1, 1838, being on duty in 1837 as assistant commissary of subsistence. He was engaged in the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian wars. In the Mexican war he bore a distinguished part and ably and gallantly served his country during that struggle, receiving the brevet of major Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. He was also distinguished at the battle of Cerro Gordo. During most of the Mexican war he was on duty as acting major of his regiment. On the 11th of November, 1856, he was promoted major of the 2d U. S. Artillery; lieutenant-colonel 3d U. S. Artillery Aug. 28, 1861, and retired Aug. 1, 1863, being over 62 years of age. During the war of Secession he commanded Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, a not unimportant post in those days, and many yet alive will remember well the indomitable and inflexible manner in which he discharged his duty in guarding the political prisoners placed in his charge. Writs of *habeas corpus* had no terrors for him. He held the fort, and safe under the flag of his country and the shelter of his guns he defied the efforts made by the civil authority to wrest many of his prisoners from the control of the United States. His vigilance never slept; indeed it is asserted that at the most critical times he never went to bed, laid down in his clothes, and at the slightest alarm was alert as the youngest soldier of his command. Duty with him was the devotion of a life time. After the war he commanded at Bedloe's Island for a short period, but finally relinquished that and took up his residence with his relatives,

first in Brooklyn, we believe, and then in New York. On the 13th of March, 1865, he received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general for faithful services to his country. Gen. Burke was eccentric in many things, but it can be truly said that a truer hearted gentleman, a braver man, and a more thorough duty soldier of the most conscientious kind, never wore the American uniform. The funeral took place, April 26, from his late residence, No. 62 Clinton place, and by his written request the services were of the simplest character. General John Newton, U. S. A., acted as escort to Mr. Burke. The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Church, in Washington place, where low requiem mass was celebrated. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

CAPTAIN EUGENE B. GIBBS.

On the 25th of April, after a comparatively brief illness, Captain Eugene B. Gibbs, of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, died in New York City, at the residence of his brother, Major Theodore Gibbs, late of the U. S. Army. He was the son of a former Governor of Rhode Island. But fond of an active life, and sharing the excitement of the day, he, at a very early age, left the luxury and refinement of his father's home for a jostling, busy mercantile life in California. At the first note of our civil war he entered the Army as Captain of California Volunteers, and was honorably mustered out at its close after nearly five years of arduous and most faithful service. The love of military life induced him to accept a commission in '67 in the line. For the past eleven years he has been on the Staff as Aide of Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry. The nobleness of this officer's character and his kindly interest in every officer of his command developed in Captain Gibbs, as it does in all officers who serve with this knightly man, an enthusiastic persona devotion lasting his remaining years. That a deep responsive sympathy was felt by General Terry is manifested in his messages of comfort and encouragement received by Captain Gibbs up to his last conscious moment. And no higher compliment than the mention of this can be paid to his memory. Captain Gibbs was appointed Quartermaster two years since, and intense personal interest in the duties of his office and anxious care for the public welfare, undoubtedly developed the incurable disease which hurried him to the grave. He had no enemies; and memories of this faithful honest heart, broad charity, deep and wide human sympathy, will long be cherished with sincere affection by his countless friends.

H. M. L.

Our Newport correspondent writes: The remains of Capt. Eugene B. Gibbs, U. S. A., who died in New York on Tuesday, arrived here Thursday morning and the funeral services were solemnized the same day from Trinity Church, Rev. Samuel W. Mauran. There were no bearers. The plate bore this inscription: "Eugene B. Gibbs, U. S. A., born March 19, 1833; died April 25, 1882." The floral tributes were very handsome.

RICHARD C. BADGER, of North Carolina, son of Judge George E. Badger, formerly Senator and Secretary of the Navy (under President Harrison, from March 5 to Sept. 13, 1841), died at Raleigh, N. C., April 22, after a lingering illness, at the age of 46 years.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROBERT CANNON, British army, a veteran of many years' service and wars, died in England recently. In March, 1837, he was among the stormers of Hernani, and was first to scale the walls, gaining the prize of 20 reales per diem offered by Espartero, Duke of Victory, to the man who should be first over; in the same fight he captured the colors of the regiment that defended the Town Hall.

COUNT D'ARMAILLE, of France, who took an important part in the defence of Paris during the Franco German war, is dead. At the redoubt on the Plateau d'Avron he with his men held the enemy in check until the French guns could be dismounted and taken off. During the interviews between Thiers and Bismarck relative to the terms of peace, he acted as assistant commissioner.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal.)

A VISION.

THE following poem was suggested by an incident connected with the officer for whom Fort Hale was named. Biding over the plains at early day when no foe was visible the brave soldier under the influence of what we call "a presentiment," suddenly exclaimed: "Ah! must I die so early in the morning!" Not long after a band of Nez Percé rushed upon the company with which Capt. Hale rode, and he was the first man to fall, "instantly killed" by an Indian shot.

Just as the daylight trembled o'er the prairie
And glinted, bright on bayonet and gun,
Booted and spurred some horsemen rode and pondered
On fields unwon.

The foremost, bold and brave in manly beauty,
Beheld, in mystic fashion, looking far,
His destiny, as one that looketh upward
Beholds a star.

His eyes, with hand uplifted he o'ershadowed,
"Must I, so early in the morning, die!"
Through all the grassy waste no sound had rustled;
No shout nor cry

Had stirred the air, nor broke the peace of morning.
And yet in spirit saw he unseen things,
For on the wings of lightning come the tidings
An angel brings!

"Ah, must I die so early in the morning?"
Fleet as the barbed answer arrows send
The answer came, nor granted time to murmur:
Farewell, my friend!

Wilt thou remember loyally, my country,
That I for thee have yielded heart and hand?
That I for thee died early in the morning,
My native land!

EMERALDA BOTLE.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Aspinwall, April 4.
ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. En route to Curacao.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Arrived at Fort Monroe, April 22.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Hampton Roads, April 24, forty-eight hours from Port Royal, S. C.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Hampton Roads, April 19.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Fort Monroe.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Feb. 22.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town, March 21. To sail April 3. Commander Terry reports from Cape Town, March 21, that upon the invitation of His Excellency, the Governor, through the Colonial Secretary, accompanied by six officers of the *Marion*, he attended the ceremony of opening the 4th session of the 6th Parliament on March 17, in the State room at the Government House. H. M. S. *Boadicea* left on March 18 for Simons Bay. During the week the ward room officers of that vessel entertained Commander Terry and officers at dinner; also at a reception on board the afternoon before their departure. Commander Richards invited Commander Terry to accompany him to Simons Bay on the *Boadicea*, which duties prevented him accepting. Work of caulking the *Marion* progressing slowly, on account of the difficulty of procuring labor and the bad weather. Would not be completed for ten days. Expected to sail, April 3, for Montevideo.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. From Aspinwall, U. S. C., April 11, Capt. Kirkland reports as follows: "I report the arrival of this vessel at Aspinwall to-day. Under date of March 21 I reported the arrival of the ship at Barbadoes, with reasons for stopping at that port, and under date of March 22 I reported my arrival at Santa Lucia. On March 24 I left Santa Lucia for Curacao, where I arrived on the morning of the 28th. The usual salute was fired and returned and the usual visits made. On March 31 the U. S. S. *Enterprise* arrived in the harbor, and from her I was able to procure the necessary charts of Savanilla and Carthagena. I left Curacao on April 1 for Savanilla, where I arrived on the morning of the 4th, but finding no American Consul nearer than Baranquilla, and no official to communicate with on shore, except the captain of the port, and being physically unable to leave the ship, I left the same afternoon, after receiving a visit from the captain of the port. At Savanilla I found the steamers *American*, of the West Indies and Pacific Line (English); the *Alene*, of the Atlas Company (American); and the *Castlefield*, of an opposition line (American) to the Atlas Company. I arrived at Carthagena on April 5; the usual salute was fired and returned and official visits made. On the 8th the ship was visited by the President of the State of Bolivar, accompanied by the Governor of the Province, the General of the Forces, and numerous other officials. For the three above mentioned proper salutes were fired on their departure from the vessel. During their stay on board a 75 pound torpedo was exploded at the starboard forward boom, with which they were highly pleased. I left Carthagena April 9 and arrived here to-day. All well on board. On my arrival I received the Department's order of March 6, and in obedience thereto, and on the assurance of everything being quiet on the Isthmus, I shall leave here on the night of the 15th inst."

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller (ordered.) Arrived at Palermo, April 3.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. At Leghorn, Italy, April 7. On April 4 the main yard fell while being away aloft, nearly the whole distance from the slings to the deck. No one was seriously injured. Cause, defective iron work.

NIPISIC, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. To be at Villefranche April 15. At Barcelona, March 31.

QUINERADO, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Naples, March 29.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Sailed from Callao for Sitka, via Panama and San Francisco, March 25, ten days earlier than the date mentioned in a previous despatch. French flagship *Triomphant* sailed from Callao for France on April 6. The admiral transferred his flag to the *Eclair*. To leave for Tahiti, April 11. No English men-of-war in port. No definite information had been received from the coast north of Callao about the fever. Vessels arriving at Callao are quarantined, and preparations on shore to prevent breaking out or spreading of the disease continue. General health of Pacific squadron good. Sailed from Panama for Acapulco, Mexico, April 11. The health of all on board good.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at Panama, April 16, from Callao, with the family of the late Gen. Hurlbut, and the body of the deceased gentleman. They left by steamer *Colon* for New York April 17. The boats of the Chilean fleet and of all the men-of-war in the bay accompanied the barge bearing the body of Gen. Hurlbut on board the *Alaska*. Many demonstrations of respect were shown on the occasion. On arrival at Panama the body was brought on shore, the *Alaska's* boats, seven in number, forming in line in tow of the steam launch. Capt. Belknap and staff, and many officers, and a guard of marines accompanied the body to the railway station, where a train was in waiting to convey them to Aspinwall. As the cortege left the ship's side minute guns were fired to the number corresponding to the salute given to Ministers in foreign countries. The *Colon* arrived in New York April 25, and the body of the deceased was taken at once in charge by a city undertaker, who procured the necessary papers for the transfer of the remains through the city, and April 26 the family started for the old Hurlbut home-stead at Belvidere, Boone county, Ill.

Capt. Belknap writes from Callao Bay, Peru, April 7, as

follows: "I have the honor to report my arrival here to-day from Mollendo with Mr. Walker Blaine, of the special mission to South America, on board. Mr. Blaine returned from La Paz on the afternoon of the 4th inst. and I left Mollendo Roads the next morning. I regret to have to inform you of a very serious accident to Surg. Thomas Hiland of this ship, on the 1st inst., which may result in the loss of his right foot. He had gone on a hunting expedition some sixteen miles up the Tambo valley, and in attempting to mount a horse received a kick which resulted in a compound fracture of the right leg just above the ankle joint. The officers with him telegraphed for assistance, and the Mollendo and Puno Railway Company furnished a special train to carry a relief party out and to bring them back. Passed Asst. Surg. Whiting being absent at La Paz with Mr. Blaine, I requested the services of Surg. Manuel Espinosa Perez, of the Chilean corvette *Magallanes*, which was eagerly rendered, that officer hastening on board and proceeding into the belligerent country with the party sent to Dr. Hiland's aid. The party returned at a quarter to 5 o'clock P. M., bringing Dr. Hiland on board, when Surg. Perez set the fractured leg and make the patient as comfortable as possible. The wound seemed so serious, however, perhaps involving amputation of the leg, that I considered it necessary, after consultation with Surg. Perez, to send to Arequipa for Dr. T. D. Hunter, an experienced Scotch surgeon, resident of that city. The railway company furnished a special train to bring him down, and he arrived the next day at 2 30 P. M. He remained in attendance three days, and had the valuable aid of Surg. Perez at every step in the case, as well as the assistance of Passed Asst. Surg. Whiting of this ship, at the last dressing of the fracture, before returning to Arequipa. The railway authorities had been so courteous and so lavish in furnishing special trains between Mollendo and Puno that I loaned them twenty tons of coal to be returned by their agent at that port; but a subsequent survey of the bunkers showing a shrinkage of a few tons from the account of expenditures, I deemed it advisable, in view of Surg. Hiland's condition, to ask Commander Bannen, of the *Magallanes*, if he could spare fifteen tons from his supply. He replied that 'he could, and felt sure his government would be very glad to learn that he had been of any service to a ship of war of the United States,' and I received seventeen tons of Loto coal from his vessel. Commander Bannen also made a special visit on board to offer the services of Surg. Perez as far as Callao, if it was thought desirable to take him, which exceeding courtesy I declined with appreciative thanks. I beg to enclose a copy of a letter I addressed to Commander Bannen on the departure of this ship from Mollendo, and as Surg. Perez declined to receive any compensation for his invaluable professional services, I trust he may receive some fitting recognition from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porto Praya, March 14. To sail next day for Monrovia.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. At Mare Island, Cal.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Arrived at Callao, March 28, from Valparaiso, having on board the Hon. W. H. Thesot, Special Envoy to Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, and will remain at that port for the present.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McComb. Off Callao, April 5. The Secretary of the Navy has received from Rear-Admiral Balch, commanding the Pacific Station, official accounts of the death of Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Minister to Peru. These have been anticipated pretty much by the telegraph and the newspapers. The Admiral reports that the Minister's death created a profound sensation in the cities of Lima and Callao, and expressions of grief at his loss, and sympathy with his family, were deep and universal. On the day of his death the ensigns of the *Pensacola* and *Onward* were kept at half-mast until sunset, in which mark of respect all the foreign men-of-war joined. By request of the family the funeral was strictly private, and no military parade took place, but it was attended by Gen. Lynch and all the officers of the Chilean garrison; by the French admiral and staff, the commander and officers of the Italian corvette *Archimede*, the officers of the Chilean men-of-war, and by all the officers of the *Pensacola*, *Lackawanna*, and *Onward* that could be spared from duty. On the day of the funeral the ensigns of all the men-of-war in port were at half mast. The *Pensacola*, *Lackawanna*, and *Blanco Encalada* fired 15 minute guns at the time of the funeral. The attendance was the largest known in Peru for many years; many of the stores and shops along the line of march were closed; many houses were draped in mourning; and it seemed as if no pains had been spared to testify the sincere grief of all parties. Mr. Trescott arrived at Callao in the *Lackawanna*, March 28, and assumed charge of the diplomatic relations of the United States with Peru. The *Pensacola* will remain at Callao for the present.

WAHNETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Oltis.

ALERT, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Saranak, Feb. 28. Expected, after stopping at Labnan, and visiting the Philippine Islands, to reach Hong Kong about the last of March.

ASHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Ordered to Nagasaki to be docked for repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Nagasaki.

RIEUMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, March 15. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe, to be refitted.

SWATARA, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunship. At Newport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

On Special Service.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying Samana Bay.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. Capt. Matthews reports from Santa Ana, Curacao, April 8, as follows: "We left Port Spain, Trinidad, the night of the 28th ult. The next morning we anchored for a few hours off La Brea in order to give all who wished it an opportunity to visit Pitch Lake, which is one mile from the beach. The lake is about half a mile in diameter, with a generally hard surface, but having five or six places where it is too soft to walk over slowly. In several places men were digging two feet deep and loading it into carts to be hauled to the shipping. The hole dug one day was filled by the next to a level, the bottom being pressed up. We then went on to La Guayra, where we arrived on the 31st, and from thence a number of the officers visited Curacao. A railroad is being constructed between La Guayra and Curacao, and in an interview which I had with President Blanco he told me the road would be finished by this time next year. It is estimated that the freight now carried by donkey carts and the present number of passengers will pay a fair interest on the outlay. With good roads and a stable government, Venezuela may become one of the greatest coffee growing countries in the world. Good coffee land may be had at from 3,000 to 5,000 feet elevation, and it is generally considered that the greater the elevation the better the coffee, provided they have sun enough to cure it. With proper hotel accommodations Curacao might be a very desirable resort for invalids from the north who desire a delightful climate during the winter months. Everything is quiet in Venezuela. We left La Guayra on the 3d, reaching Puerto Cabello the next morning, where we spent the day, leaving the same evening for Porto, Port Royal, Jamaica. The health of men and officers is excellent." At Key West, Fla. Coming to Fort Monroe in a few days.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, March 3.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Fort Monroe at 1 P. M. on Thursday, April 27. All well on board and the weather clear and pleasant.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal. In obedience to General Orders, Navy Department, April 13, 1882, the flags of the *Wyoming* were half-masted from sunrise to sunset, and 11 minute guns fired at noon, April 19, in memory of the late Chief Constructor John Lenthall, U. S. Navy.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harney. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 36 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTAUX, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajazz*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz; *Catkill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

AFTER Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper assumes command of the North Atlantic Station, May 1, the vessels of the squadron will proceed to sea for a week or ten days for squadron exercise. The *Tennessee*, *Kearsarge*, *Vandalia*, *Enterprise*, *Alliance*, and *Yantic* will probably compose the fleet.

The *Vandalia* is in need of an overhauling and is expected to go to one of the yards soon for that purpose. It has not been definitely settled whether she will go out of commission or not. At any rate Capt. Meade will probably superintend the repairs.

Wm. L. Hill, acting boatswain, was left by the *Alaska* at the hospital, Valparaiso, April 1, sick with typhoid fever.

The *Vallejo Chronicle*, of April 19, says: "Orders have been received at the Navy-yard directing the immediate completion of the steam sloop-of-war *Mohican*, which has been on the stocks for the last ten years. The vessel, in her skeleton framework, close to the entrance gate, is an eyesore to officers and visitors. It breaks the view and mars the appearance of the yard. The *Mohican* ought to have been finished and launched within a year after her keel was laid. Fortunately her timbers are of such good wood that they are still perfect. They are here and there perhaps warped a little out of shape, but they can be easily braced back into position as good as ever. The vessel is a beautiful model and when completed will reflect credit on the construction department. She will carry a battery of eight heavy guns. It is thought she will be very fast and will make one of the most efficient cruisers of her class. The *Chronicle* has so often called public attention and that of the Navy Department, to the unnecessary and very great delay in regard to the *Mohican*, that it is with very sincere satisfaction it announces the news that the work on her is to be resumed and pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

CAPT. JAMES A. GREER and Lieut. D. G. McRitchie and Naval Constructor S. H. Pook have been appointed upon a board to examine and report upon the revolving rudder recently fitted to a steam launch at the Navy yard, Washington.

CAPT. A. E. K. BENHAM was appointed senior member, and Naval Constructors Thos. E. Webb and W. L. Mintyne members, of a board to hold a survey on the U. S. S. *Plymouth* at Portsmouth, N. H. The board met on April 27.

The New York *Times* of April 25, in an article on "The Navy," says sarcastically: "In the light of recent revelations we can unhesitatingly conclude that no more repairs should be put upon the alleged men-of-war now on the Navy list. The United States is rich and prosperous, but no nation was ever rich enough to endure the cost of repairing American men-of-war. When it costs \$200,000 to put a pair of boilers in the *Minnesota*, \$728,000 to furnish the *Pensacola* with machinery, \$764,000 to provide the *Tennessee* with engines which shortly afterward require repairs to the extent of \$412,000, we can understand that the nation that spends money in this way upon its Navy is on the high road to bankruptcy. It is unnecessary to ask why repairs to our men-of-war cost so much more than repairs to merchant vessels. We might as well ask why it is that a private citizen can buy a monkey-wrench for \$2.50, while the Navy Department, when it buys a precisely similar wrench, has to pay about \$35,000 for it. The simple fact is that there is not money enough in the country to repair our present fleet, and when to this is added the fact that the fleet, no matter how much it might be repaired, would never be good for anything, the argument against doing anything further with it—except selling it for fire-wood and old iron—is conclusive.

CAPT. ARTHUR, late naval representative of the Queen in the United States, in a letter to a friend on this side the water, says: "Your new building programme for the Navy is as good as could be proposed. I hope it will be carried out."

The small monitor *Saugus*, now at the Washington yard, unfit for service, has been turned over to the Bureau of Ordnance temporarily. She is to be taken to Annapolis and used in connection with the experimental battery near the Academy. Guns will be mounted and screens erected so as for experimental fire, chiefly to determine initial velocity.

The naval store at the Naval Academy was entered and robbed to a certain extent on Wednesday night. The particulars not yet known. This is the second or third time that such thefts have occurred.

ALL the vessels of the Atlantic Station will be at Hampton Roads on May 1. Mails will reach them at Fortress Monroe or Norfolk yard.

The Hon. Leopold Morse writes to the Boston *Journal* in defence of his bill to abolish the Charlestown Navy-yard. He says: "The great benefits to be reaped in the future by the improvement of the territory now occupied by the Navy-yard can hardly be estimated, should it be used by the carrying trade by rail or water. By an improvement which such use would make necessary, Boston would have the most magnificent terminus in the country. The saving of the annual expenditure now necessary for the maintenance of the yard (\$400,000), and of the interest on the money realized from the sale, would give the company one of the so much needed new steel ships every year. The estimate of the value of the land without the buildings by the official assessors of the city is \$7,250,000."

TUESDAY evening, April 25, the veterans, about 100 in number, of Admiral Farragut's Gulf squadron, met in Philadelphia to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the capture of Forts St. Phillip and Jackson on the Mississippi River, and the occupancy of New Orleans. The celebration began by the introduction of the Committee of Arrangements—Shipmates George D. Varnick, William Simmons, M. P. Griffin, Thomas Sisk, and James E. Eaton, Mr. B. S. Osborn, signal officer of the flagship *Harford*, taking the chair. The committee then escorted to a seat beside the presiding officer Mr. Loyall Farragut, son of the Admiral. Mr. Farragut greeted the men in a neat little speech, which was enthusiastically received. Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., was then introduced and made a rattling speech, after which letters were read from Admiral D. D. Porter and Congressman Henry Bingham regretting their absence. M. P. Griffin read Boker's poem describing the passage of Farragut's fleet through the torrent of fire from Forts St. Phillip and Jackson. Addresses were made by John G. Winn of Brooklyn, who lost his left arm and leg on the *Oueda* during the action, Mr. Soey from Darien, Ga., Edward Hilferty, Mr. Charles Lawrence, sailing master of sloop *Pensacola*, and Mr. T. Vanderveke. A series of resolutions were read censuring the Government for its tardiness in making a final settlement of prize money due for captures made at New Orleans. After a banquet and much spicing of the main brace the veterans adjourned in good humor, though much comment was occasioned when the figures were read, showing that the cost had been \$143,000 to distribute the pittance of prize money that had been received and that Gen. B. F. Butler, who had shown so much disinterestedness in pushing the claim, had fobbed the lion's share.

We published last week, in our Navy Gazette, under date of April 18, the order detaching Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., from duty as general inspector of provisions and clothing, and placing him on waiting orders. We learn that the order was issued by the retiring Secretary and dated April 15, though it was not given for publication until April 18, the day after Secretary Chandler assumed charge.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 22.—Passed Assistant Engineer Samuel Gregg, to duty in connection with the preservation of the machinery of the Miantonomah and the iron-clads at the Navy-yard, League Island, and also for temporary rendezvous duty on board the receiving ship *St. Louis*.
Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to the *Tennessee* on the 1st of May.

DETACHED.

APRIL 22.—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman, from the command of the North Atlantic Station on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Joseph Fyffe, from the command of the *Tennessee* on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenants George M. Totten and James D. J. Kelly, from the *Tennessee* on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipmen George E. West, Homer C. Poundstone and Albert P. Niblack have reported at the Academy, having been detached from the Adams, Pacific Station, on the 5th of April, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for examination.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Alexander F. Magruder, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of May, and ordered to duty in charge of medical stores at Villefranche, France.
Chief Engineer Henry D. McEwan, from duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to duty in charge of engineers stores at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Gunner Moses K. Henderson, from the *Tennessee* on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 24.—Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, from duty at the Naval Observatory, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for attendance in the course of torpedo instruction.

APRIL 25.—Lieutenant Thomas S. Phelps, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

APRIL 26.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. E. Diury has reported his return home, having been detached from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, on the 13th of March last, ordered to settle accounts, and, on the expiration of the period allowed for that purpose, wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon F. C. Dale for six months from April 24.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Captain Lester A. Beardslee, at present in Paris, has been extended three months from May 15.

ORDERS SUSPENDED.

The orders of Commodore S. P. Quackenbush detaching him from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, suspended until further orders.

The orders of Commodore E. Y. McCauley ordering him to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, suspended until further orders.

FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

The furlough of Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorringe extended three months from May 1.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 28, 1882:

William Lake, sailmaker's mate, April 6, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

Michael Dowling, marine, April 15, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOMINATIONS.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris to be a Commander, Lieutenant Frederick A. Miller to be a Lieutenant-Commander, Master Wm. A. Marshall to be a Lieutenant, Ensign Geo. H. Worcester to be a Master, and Midshipman Albert N. Wood to be an Ensign in the Navy from April 15, 1882.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations of Surg. S. D. Kennedy to be Medical Inspector, and of Passed Asst. Surg. T. C. Heyl to be Surgeon, were confirmed April 28.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant John J. Brice to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from March 10, 1882.

Assistant Paymaster Hiram E. Drury to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from March 9, 1881.

MARINE CORPS.

Captain L. E. Fagan has been granted leave of absence for thirty days from May 3.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1882.

Circular No. 21.

The Navy Department has been notified that the governments of Great Britain and Austria have issued orders to suspend, until Sept. 1, 1882, paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of Article 10, of the "Revised International Regulations," for preventing collisions at sea, published in G. O. No. 253, July 16, 1880.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 28.

Several of the members of the 4th U. S. Artillery are to give a social at Odd-Fellows' Hall on the evening of May 5. Snug Harbor, the residence of Commodore Baldwin, U. S. N., is being put in order.

Nothing has been heard from the *Portsmouth* or *Saratoga* since their departure.

Army and Navy officers receive a cordial welcome at the club and at the Casino.

The Government launch plying between Fort Adams and the city has been laid by for repairs. Sail boats are taking her place.

The wife of Lieut. Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., has purchased a handsome cottage site at this place. It is located on the corner of Francis street and Rhode Island avenue and it cost \$3,183 63. The house will be erected at an early day.

The family of Lieut.-Comdr. Francis Morris, U. S. N., have arrived at their cottage for the season.

At a fire on shore Monday morning some noticeable and effective work was done by Lieut. Nazro, U. S. N., who is attached to the gunnery ship *Minnesota*.

Master James C. Cressap, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the torpedo station, is well known here, he having been formerly stationed on board of the *Minnesota*.

Several of the horses at Fort Adams have been quite ill. Two have died.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge have returned to the Torpedo station from a brief visit to Boston.

The new torpedo class will report for duty on Goat Island on Monday next.

Lieut. William Everett, U. S. N., and wife have returned to Fort Adams from a visit to the Granite State.

Commodore Luce, before his departure for Europe, called upon Newport's efficient harbor master, who is quite ill.

Private Freeman, of the Marine Guard of the *Saratoga*, who stole \$60 from his shipmates, has been transferred to the *New Hampshire* and placed in confinement. The local authorities did not prosecute him for the offense.

Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., has hoisted his pennant aboard of the *Minnetonka*, "indicating," in the opinion of a narrow-minded correspondent of a local weekly, "that he is the senior officer present and seemed to be very anxious to make everybody aware of the fact." It is almost needless to add that this slur upon Capt. Gillis has reacted upon its author.

A. W. Hayes, leader of the band on board of the *New Hampshire*, was taken seriously ill on Monday. For some time his life was despaired of.

Lieut. W. P. Randall, U. S. N., who is on the retired list, has taken up his residence in New Bedford.

The U. S. steamer *Intrepid* is expected here on duty in connection with the training fleet.

Lieut. J. W. Jones, U. S. A., left Fort Adams a few days ago for the purpose of making a visit to Portsmouth, Ohio.

Lieut. W. W. Rhodes, U. S. N., and wife are at the Anthony cottage on Church street.

The steam launches plying between the town and the training ships were temporarily withdrawn last week to the annoyance and inconvenience of all concerned. The sailboats were benefited by the change.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., attached to the *Minnesota*, officiated at Trinity Church on Sunday last.

Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, U. S. N., attached to the *St. Mary's*, was in town a few days ago.

The *Nina*, attached to the Torpedo Station, went to Providence on Thursday for the purpose of going on the marine railway at that place.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY,

ANNAPOLIS, April 27, 1882.

A SAD accident occurred this afternoon at six o'clock at the Naval Academy. Cadet Engineer Lawrence A. Wedderburn, of Alexandria, Va., in company with Cadet Engineer Arthur L. Hughes, were practicing in the gymnasium. Cadet Wedderburn was exercising on the ring ropes, about twenty-five feet in length, suspended from the ceiling, with large iron rings for hand holds at the lower ends. When he gave a swing and attempted to turn a somersault he lost his hold and fell to the floor, and struck on his right temple on a mattress below. His head was only about three feet from the floor when he fell. His companion ran to his assistance and lifted him up and called for aid. Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolotto arrived in a few minutes and applied the usual remedies. Surgeon W. A. Corwin also soon after came in, but the young man died at 6:30 P. M. He never spoke after the accident, though he seemed conscious for a short while and attempted to articulate. The father of Cadet Wedderburn resides in Washington. It is supposed that death ensued from breaking of the spinal column. The son was 19 years old, and entered the Navy in 1880.

Medical Inspector Rhoades has reported for duty as the relief of Medical Inspector Gorgas.

Cadet Kercholtz has been granted a short leave to visit his sick parent.

Sergeant John Davidson has been made Orderly Sergeant at the Marine Barracks.

Mr. George E. Kimberly, Captain's Clerk on the U. S. S. *Tennessee*, is spending a short leave with his family at Annapolis.

Six saloon-keepers of Annapolis have been held for court, charged with selling liquor to Naval Academy Cadets.

An Archery Club, with a membership of twenty, composed of ladies of the Naval Academy officers and citizens, has been organized here.

The Academy Saturday evening hops, always enjoyable, had a fresh impetus given them on Saturday last by the attendance of an unusual large number of strangers. Among them were the Misses Craig, Simpson, and the Misses Taylor, of New York; Miss Jones, of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Alexander, of Philadelphia, Pa. Cadets King, Conant, and others of the committee in charge, left nothing undone to grace the occasion, and the inspiring music from the full Naval Academy band, and the presence of the full quota of Naval officers in their brilliant uniforms, including Supt. Ramsay, made the occasion of the last Saturday hop particularly enjoyable.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

LIEUT.-COL. Hamilton, Commanding Fort Hamilton, and staff, paid an official visit to the yard on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. They were received by Commo. Upshur, the commandant, and officers of the station.

A Court of Inquiry, Capt. L. A. Kimberly, captain of the yard, president, met in the court-martial room on Monday at 1 P. M. After hearing what cases that will be brought up before it, they will adjourn and the papers sent to Washington.

Ensign C. J. Boush, of the *Minnesota*, is on a visit to his father, Naval Constructor Boush, of this yard.

A marine on duty at the dumping grounds, just outside of the barracks, discovered some men trying to carry off some copper, etc., on Sunday night. Upon being discovered they dropped the copper and commenced firing on the marine, but when the sentry returned the fire the thieves jumped over the fence and ran off.

The following changes among the officers have taken place: Master James E. Cressap, detached from the *Colorado* and ordered to the Torpedo Station; 1st Lieut. Mercer from the Marine Barracks and ordered to command the Marine guard of the *Lackawanna*. Lieut. L. C. Heilner reported for duty on the *Colorado*.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, April 26, 1882.

CAPT. P. C. POPE, U. S. M. C., visited the yard on the 21st inst.

Medical Director W. T. Hord left on the 25th inst., for duty at Washington. His relief, Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, has reported for duty.

Master A. H. Cobb, of the *Wabash*, has reported to the commandant for duty.

Sailmaker I. E. Crowell, U. S. N., for improper conduct, has been dismissed from the Service.

The question as to the sale of this station is still being agitated, the opponents of the measure feeling confident of success. The committee who recently went to Washington in the interest of the employees, think that as soon as the representatives in Congress from this State are informed of the decided opposition of the majority of their constituents to the sale of the yard, the bill will be relinquished.

The command of the receiving ship *Wabash* was given over to Commander F. M. Bunce on Thursday.

At the meeting of the Boston branch of the Naval Institute to-day Mr. William Marden explained the workings of his now compensated compass.

PAY INSPECTOR F. E. THORNTON left Washington on Friday last for Boston. No decision has been reached, so far as has been developed, as to the selection of a paymaster-general. The most prominent candidates are Pay Director Cunningham, Pay Inspectors Thornton, Smith, and Stevenson.

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ARMY RETIREMENT.

THE Senate will now very soon take up the Army
Appropriation Bill. Beyond its mere routine items,
providing for the usual supply of funds, one of the main
things to consider will be the provision which the House
has made for the compulsory retirement of officers at
the age of 63, or after 40 years' service. That this pro-
vision will reopen in the Senate the question which the
House so happily settled, on its part, in favor of Army
interests, there can be no doubt. That the Senate, as a
whole, will sympathize more strongly than the House
with the retention of aged officers on the active list is
almost equally certain. But after the surprisingly strong
vote in favor of the principle of compulsory retirement
in the House, we have great confidence that the Senate
will also yield it.

It is more than likely, however, that the Senate will
desire to have its influence felt in some modification or

amendment of the pending provision; and there are
two modifications which may very properly be con-
sented to by the House, because the latter would have
done well to make them itself. In the first place, the
Senate will be very likely to exempt from the retiring
provision the general and the lieutenant-general. There
are several reasons why this should be done, and each in
itself is conclusive. Such an exemption would not at
all affect the general principle or the general purpose
of the proposed law. The general and the lieutenant-
general occupy exceptional positions; their grades are
not permanent grades; they were created for specific
purposes, by specific legislation. Hence it would be no
concession of the principle or modification of the theory
of compulsory retirement, to exempt them from its
operation. In the same way the main purpose of the
law would not be affected by these exemptions.
Its true object is to open the flow of promotion. There
are unquestionably officers over 63 years of age, who
are competent for their duties in time of peace. But
so, also, there are officers 40, 45 and 50 years old, who
are competent for these higher duties. By leaving the
older officers indefinitely on the active list, the juniors
do not get the rank and pay to which they are entitled
under the gradual advancements of a healthy service.
Hence it becomes necessary to make retirement for
age compulsory, in order to prevent the service from
stagnating. But retiring Gen. Sherman and Lieut.-
Gen. Sheridan would not help this one whit. Their
grades expire respectively when the present incumbents
cease to fill them. Instead of helping the Army, the
retirement of the General and the Lieut.-General will
only work the other way. One of these officers is al-
lowed six aids on his staff, each with the rank of colo-
nel while so serving, and the other three, each with
the rank of lieutenant-colonel. These nine desirable
places cease on the retirement of these officers; and
though, of course, only those who occupy them can
enjoy them, yet it is a general principle that the need-
less cutting off of perquisites and desirable places,
here and there, takes away just so many extra advan-
tages open to the service, as a whole, and makes all the
more competitors for those that remain. But be this
as it may, the fact that the object sought in the com-
pulsory retirement provision is not furthered at all by
the retirement of Generals Sherman and Sheridan can-
not be denied.

This being the fact, it seems preposterous to first
create special and extraordinary commands for officers,
and commands not belonging to the permanent service,
and then legislating them out of their commands. No-
body pretends that a Major-General cannot command
the small Army we now maintain. Nobody has ever
claimed that it was necessary that the grades of General
and Lieutenant-General should be created and con-
tinued for this Army. They were created and main-
tained for certain individual soldiers, coupling with
them, of course, certain duties, since it is not the
policy of our republic to create sinecures. But the
same reasons which operate to place these exception-
al honors and emoluments on Generals Sherman and
Sheridan, should operate to continue them. The petty
saving of a fourth of their salaries, by putting them
on the retired list, is not worthy of a nation like ours,
or of any nation whatever; and no nation except ours
would ever contemplate such a step.

When General W. T. Sherman asks to be put on the
retired list, that is the first moment to think of retiring
him. When Lieutenant General Sheridan makes the
same request as a privilege, that is the time for putting
him there. But there is no reason why either should
ask it. General Sherman's retirement would not give a
lot of advancement or of pay to the Lieutenant General,
nor would the latter's retirement give any more rank or
pay to the senior Major General. There is therefore
absolutely no reason why either should be retired. In
the course of nature General Sheridan will outlast his
senior, and will have the command of the Army, though
so empty an honor, with no increase of rank or pay, to
a soldier of his world-wide renown, will be of trivial
importance. In the course of nature, Gen. Sheridan
will in his turn give way to the then senior Major-
General; but the latter, whoever it may be, should
wait until his two illustrious superiors are gone. We
think some advantage has been taken of the very hearty
words of Gens. Sherman and Sheridan in favor of com-
pulsory retirement, and of their declarations that they
did not wish it to fail through making exceptions.
But in their own cases the exceptions would not cause
the principle and the purpose to fail.

There is one other modification which the Senate
may possibly make in the provisions of the Army bill.
This is in the provision retiring officers for a service of
forty years as well as an age of sixty-two. We must
say that we think the latter provision comprises all that

is necessary. Length of service is not in itself a reason for retiring an officer; it is rather a reason for refusing to retire him. It is the fact of his age that is the basis of the compulsory retiring system. While he is still below the retiring age, there is no harm in his long and faithful service; on the contrary, it should be a recommendation. There would be something monstrously incongruous in an officer's entering the line at 20, and doing all the hard work of the service until 60, and then being retired because he had done his duty for forty years, while another officer, securing a high staff position, in the Pay Corps, for example, at 45 years, is not retired at 60, because he has been in military life only fifteen years.

The truth seems to be that retirement after forty years' service was one way of stating the problem, and that retirement at the age of 63 was another and better one; but the adoption of the latter did not make necessary what might be an unjust discrimination under the former. The object of compulsory retirement is to avoid any unfair discriminations, and to put all officers on the same footing. Section 1244 of the Revised Statutes reads that "when any officer has served forty-five years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty-two years old, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President." In substituting compulsory for discretionary retirement, the phraseology of the first portion of this provision was changed, without attracting much attention. But we should not be surprised to find the Senate taking up this point, and revising it. The provision for retiring after forty years' service, "either as officer or soldier, in the regular or volunteer service," does look somewhat invidious.

THE OUTBREAK IN ARIZONA.

LITTLE need be added to the story essentially told by the despatches which we publish regarding the Indian outrages in Arizona, and Col. Forsyth's vigorous pursuit and occasional skirmishing. The chief difficulty seems to be in determining exactly how the troubles arose. It is possible that the coal business may be at the bottom of the affair, as during the White Mountain difficulties of last summer. It is known that a coal mine was discovered on the San Carlos reservation, and became an object of eager desire on the part of the miners and prospectors, as wood is scarce. An account in the New York Times says: "Many efforts were made to get lawful possession of the coal. Appeals were made for the segregation of the coal-bearing lands from the remainder of the reservation. Requests were made for leases, and propositions were submitted for the exchange of other lands for the coal lands. At last the agent called the Indians together and supervised the execution by them of a lease which placed in the hands of one man for fifty years for a cash royalty all coal or other mineral lands in the reservation. This lease was promptly disapproved by the department; it was then proposed to remove the Indians, but they were decidedly opposed to any such step, and it was reported that there was no other place in the Territories where they would be less in the way of railroads and white settlements. The reservation has been reduced in size five times within ten years. Its area is 2,500,000 acres, but only about 1,600 acres are tillable. There are on the reservation 4,578 Apaches, including the Chiricahuas, who are now on the war-path, as shown by the dispatches. It is not difficult to infer, from the account given by the department, that the outbreak, which has already cost several lives, was indirectly caused by the effort to get possession of the coal and drive the Indians to some other place. It was proposed to remove them to the Indian Territory. They replied that the women and children and old men might be removed by force, but that the young and middle-aged would never go. The Indian Commissioner suggests the enactment of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease the coal lands to the highest bidder, and to pay the receipts into the Treasury to offset the money—\$300,000 per annum—expended in the support and care of these Indians. It is said that some of the Indians would be willing to work in the mines."

It is probable, however, that there is something more direct than this, leading to the troubles. They come thus far, not in the shape of Indian grievances, but in those of horrible massacres; and while it is evident from the contradictory stories that it is a mere waste of space to print the greater part of the unofficial accounts, it is clear that there are enough Indians on the war-path to make a hot campaign.

A lad, Stanislaus Metas, gives this description of the Indian massacre on the 18th inst.: "Before daylight the Indians attacked the camp while we were asleep. My father and five other men attempted to get their guns, but were too late. The Indians rushed in from

all sides and overpowered them before a shot could be fired. An Indian put the muzzle of his gun against the head of one man and fired, blowing his brains against the door and walls. I saw them kill my mother and two brothers by beating their brains out with stones. They killed five persons, and tied my father and tortured him most dreadfully. He begged them to spare him, but they only tortured him the more. Finally they split his skull with an axe. An Indian squaw, the wife of one of four friendly Apache sheep-herders who worked with us, saved my life by holding me behind her and begging them to spare me. When all the Mexicans were dead except me the Indians left. The squaw who arrived with the boy says there were ninety-three warriors in the attacking party. They called them Chiricahuas, and said they were going straight to the San Carlos Agency to kill off the whites and get more Indians to join them. They also said that they would kill all the inhabitants of this valley. The hostiles frequently said that their whole desire was to kill in retaliation for the three Indians recently executed at Fort Grant."

We may be sure that everything will be done that can be done to check these raids, as our officers commanding there are among the most efficient in the service. Some of the people of Tucson are naturally excited at the outbreak, and have sent this message to President Arthur and Congress: "During the rejoicings incident to the grand military display announced to take place at Fortress Monroe, we beg to offer you, as a skeleton to sit at your banquet, the fact that nearly 100 of our pioneers have within a few days been wantonly murdered in cold blood by the devilish Apaches, whom a cruel and mistaken policy permits to survive their crimes. If some small portion of the expenditure incurred in your grand display could be devoted to such measures as would preclude the probability of increase in the list of our murdered dead we could send you a greeting of gratitude and cheer in place of this message expressive of our sorrow and helplessness and our desolation."

Santa Fé despatches of April 26 say: "Col. Forsyth, after his battle with Laco's band on Sunday, was joined by Capt. Chaffee with two companies of cavalry, and expects to strike them again to-morrow. Reports are current that Chief Nana and some renegade Apaches from the Mescalero Reservation were at San Carlos and joined in inciting the outbreak. The Indians were well armed and well supplied with ammunition. Gen. Tuerio is now marching north from Janos with 200 Mexican troops to attack the Indians now going south into the Chiricahua Mountains."

On Thursday the President sent a special message to Congress, calling their attention to the fact that "by recent information received from official and other sources I am advised that an alarming state of disorder continues to exist within the Territory of Arizona, and that lawlessness has gained such hold there as to require a resort to extraordinary means to repress it." "Much of this disorder is caused by armed bands of desperadoes, known as cowboys, by whom depredations are not only committed within the territory, but it is alleged predatory incursions made therefrom into Mexico." He renews the suggestion in his annual message, that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens be made punishable as an offence against the United States. He concludes with this recommendation, "to effectually repress the lawlessness prevailing within the Territory, a prompt execution of the process of the courts and vigorous enforcement of the laws against offenders are needed. This the civil authorities here are unable to do without the aid of other means and forces than they can now avail themselves of. To meet the present exigencies the Governor asks that provision be made by Congress to enable him to employ and maintain temporarily a volunteer militia force to aid the civil authorities, the members of which force to be invested with the same powers and authority as are conferred by the laws of the Territory upon peace officers thereof. On the ground of economy as well as effectiveness, however, it appears to me to be more advisable to permit the co-operation with the civil authorities of a part of the Army as a *posse comitatus*. Believing that this, in addition to such use of the Army as may be made under the powers already conferred by section 5293 of the Revised Statutes would be adequate to secure the accomplishment of the end in view, I again call the attention of Congress to the expediency of so amending section 15 of the act of June 18, 1878, chapter 263, as to allow the military forces to be employed as a *posse comitatus* to assist the civil authorities within the Territory to execute the laws therein. This use of the Army, as I have in my former message observed, would not seem

to be within the alleged evil against which that legislation was aimed."

OUR DIPLOMACY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A PRIVATE letter lately received at Washington from an officer of the Navy on board the *Pensacola*, lately at Santiago de Chili, is said to be to the effect "that the assertions which have been made in some American newspapers that the United States had no navy to cope with Chili, and that Chili could send her ironclads to San Francisco and bombard that place, have not only been copied in all the Chilean newspapers, but have also been the subject of many cartoons in their illustrated newspapers. The editorial comments in Chili are those of great glee, and the joy of the people there at the change in the policy begun by Secretary Blaine is open and avowed. The letter says that there is no doubt that Chili has been receiving moral support from England, and the writer asserts it as the general belief that England and Chili have come to some understanding respecting the Isthmus canal. He declares that it is everywhere believed that England intends to control either the whole canal or a fair share of it. The officer says that in some way the Chileans are kept informed of the purposes of this Government, and Mr. Trescott has been astonished to find that information which should have reached him first has been known to people in Chili before he himself had received it officially or privately."

The testimony given by Mr. Blaine, this week, on the subject of our South American diplomacy, brings into clear light the weak and vacillating character of the dealings with Peru and Chili. Mr. Blaine says that he believes history will hold the United States responsible for not preventing the war on the South Pacific, and that this war could have been prevented without firing a gun. Congressman Belmont, his questioner, said that the position of the United States in South America was very unfortunate; "but Mr. Blaine added that the United States had no position at all." In reference to the Landreau claim, Mr. Blaine insisted that his position was that of being "adventurous enough to ask a foreign government that an American citizen might have a hearing." The whole examination shows that Mr. Blaine was going ahead on the assumption of an aggressive foreign diplomacy. But such a diplomacy must have something to back it up. The English newspapers were at the same time talking about our "phantom fleet," in connection with our diplomatic pretensions. If Mr. Blaine and those who agree with him had done something to make our Navy a solid reality, they might have found the Blaine diplomacy efficient. But the last thing that we remember of Mr. Blaine in Congress was his elaborate speech against what he called the topheaviness of the Navy, and a plan for cutting down its personnel. Had his eloquence and that of other Congressmen been directed towards building up the Navy, his foreign diplomacy might not have turned out sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. It is possible that, as he says, the United States could have prevented the whole war without firing a gun; but it could only have done so by having had a good many guns ready to fire."

REFERRING to the death of two distinguished officers this week in New York—Gen. Burke and Capt. Gibbs—a correspondent says: "Now what is everybody's business is generally nobody's business, but there should be, and I don't think many will differ with me, a regulation—in cases where officers retired or not on duty die—requiring the nearest military commander—the department commander, if he should have his headquarters in the vicinity—to send an officer of his staff to the residence of the deceased, tender all the assistance he can, and generally give attention to the matter, unless the family positively decline, and after he has completed this duty make a special report of it. At present the matter is left to chance, but a regulation would ensure a due respect to our departed heroes."

ADVICES from Rio de Janeiro, of March 31, state that the question between the Italian Minister and the Uruguayan government has become a serious one, the Minister having pulled down the Legation arms and embarked on an Italian frigate on the 26th, his ultimatum for immediate satisfaction having received no reply. The trouble was caused by the arrest of two Italians, who were cruelly tortured, and afterwards found innocent, and the Minister, in consequence, demanded redress. Spain, France, and Brazil are also after Uruguay for similar practices. Brazil is said to have threatened to send an army into Uruguay to protect her citizens, but the Argentine government is trying to arrange a settlement which would prevent so serious a measure.

AGES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of February 25 (p. 666), we published a list of 293 officers of the Army, with their ages on the 1st of January, 1882. We add here the names of 136 officers of the Army, with their ages on the 1st of July, 1882, as recorded on the books of the Adjutant-General's Department. Some officers have questioned the record in their cases, but as no proper proof has been offered to authorize a change, it has not been made. Gen. Tidball, whose age we gave as 57 years and 11 months on the 1st of January, 1882, was, we learn, born January 25, 1825, a mistake of one year having been made when he was a cadet, and which has never been rectified. This list has been prepared with great care, but it is possible that errors may occur in copying or calculating. If any are found we should be glad to have them pointed out.

General Officers.		Y. M.	Cavalry.	Y. M.
Terry, Miles,	42 11	Bill, Webster,	48 1	Grierson, 55 10
Inspector Generals.		Byrne,	45	Dudley, 55 10
Breckinridge, 43 6		Wright, Spencer,	45 1	Ball, 57 4
Judge Advocates.		Town, 43 1	Morrow, A.P., 40 8	Brackett, 53 8
Swain, 49		Bache, 44 1	Schofield, 48 7	Clendenin, 52 2
Lieber, 45		Fryer, 43 10	Brisban, 44 2	Huatt, 44 10
Winthrop, 50 9		Forwood, 47 10	McLaughlin, 56 3	Mason, 47 2
Burnham, 57 8		Woodward, 43 10	Gordon, 49 2	Sumner, E.V., 46 10
Barr, 44 3		Hartnuff, 52 10	Sumner, S.S., 40	
Gardner, 41 11		Janeway, 43 10		
Quartermasters.		Tilton, 45 10		
Tompkins, 51 3		Barton, 44 9		
Ekin, 62 11		Woodhull, 44 9		
Dana, 60		Billings, 41 11		
Batchelder, 49 10		Williams, 45 8		
Moore, J. M., 45 3		Jaquett, 45 8		
Card, 57 9		Brown, H. E., 46 2		
Reynolds, 51 7		Brown, J. M., 40 11		
Dandy, 52 4		Hubbard, 47 11		
Medical Dept.				
Barnes, 64 10				
Hexter, 44 2				
Sutherland, 51 9				
Cnyler, 70 11				
Krug, 70 11				
Simons, 66 3				
Kennedy, 60 11				
Head, 60 10				
Baily, E. L., 57 11				
Swift, 62 4				
Perin, 59 8				
Campbell, 60 3				
Brown, 60 7				
Page, 54 4				
Moore, John, 56				
Heger, 53 10				
Clements, 50 7				
Baily, J. C., 48 3				
McKee, 51 7				

The following captains and lieutenants have reached the age of 55 years:

	Y. M.
Strang, E. J., Capt. and A. Q. M.	61 3
Hoyt, C. H., Capt. and A. Q. M.	58 1
Blunt, A. P., Capt. and A. Q. M.	55 4
Taylor, Morse K., Capt. and Asst. Surg.	58 10
Whipple, S. G., Capt. 1st Cav.	56 3
Bancroft, E. A., Capt. 4th Art.	55 8
Collins, E., Capt. 17th Inf.	58
Von Hermann, Capt. 4th Inf.	59 8
Pollock, Robt., Capt. 21st Inf.	61 4
Taylor, R. M., Capt. 20th Inf.	59 4
Barnard, P. P., 1st Lieut. 5th Cav.	61
Nichols, F. C., 1st Lieut. 1st Art.	58 2
Curry, Jas., 1st Lieut. 5th Art.	55 11
O'Connell, Jno., 1st Lieut. 8th Inf.	55 4

Following are the ages of the officers named, on the 1st of July, 1882, according to the records of the War Department. The numbers in brackets show their ages at that date according to the list we published Feb. 25, which, as was then stated, was made up from the Cadet Register and the Catalogue of the Army Mutual Aid Association:

	Y. M.	Y. M.
Royall, Lieut.-Col. 3d Cav.	56 3	[57 3]
Tilford, Major 7th Cav.	53 7	[54 6]
Green, Major 1st Cav.	56	[56 6]
Livingston, Major 4th Art.	51 4	[49 7]
Bradley, Col. 13th Inf.	57 7	[59 6]
Gilbert, Col. 17th Inf.	60 4	[61 4]
Whistler, Col. 5th Inf.	59 9	[60 11]
Wilkins, Lieut.-Col. 8th Inf.	59 10	[60 10]
La Motte, Lieut.-Col. 12th Inf.	56	[56 10]
Lazelle, Major 1st Inf.	49 3	[49 10]

Without much investigation it is apparent to those who have looked into the subject of ages of officers now in service, that several hundred, perhaps, five or six hundred officers will, in the course of a few years, have completed their term of forty years' service without having arrived at the age of sixty-two.

PASSED Assistant Engineer Stacy Potts, of the Navy, has suggested to the Navy Department certain improvements in the wardrooms and staterooms of vessels of war, and in the culinary departments, which are well spoken of. The subject is now under consideration by the particular bureaus of the department under which the proposed changes would come.

LAST week, Secretary Chandler, accompanied by Secretary Lincoln, paid an unofficial visit to the Washington Navy-yard, for the purpose of looking at the accommodations on the U. S. steamer *Tallapoosa*. The chiefs of the bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, and Navigation, also, at the request of Secretary Chandler, made an informal inspection of the *Tallapoosa*, and reported on the condition of their several departments. This was in anticipation of the trip in her of the President and others to Hampton Roads. Everything was reported in excellent condition. Some few outfits considered essential for comfort were found desirable, and immediately ordered. The *Tallapoosa* was modestly but quite comfortably fitted last spring and summer; but the wear and tear is very great of a vessel so actively engaged in the freight business on the coast from Norfolk to Portsmouth, N. H., in winter weather. Her commanding officer, Captain Kellogg, who has been confined to his residence several weeks past with a severe attack of rheumatism, threatening his most vital spot, the heart, is out of doors again, but sadly bereft of that rosy, healthy hue, which indicates an easy mind and a robust body. He is, however, rapidly on the road to recovery, and is expected soon to resume the active duties of his command. While the well known old craft performs transportation work swiftly and surely, she at the same time exhibits that neatness, order, and discipline which characterizes a well managed ship of war.

THE remaining information in answer to what is known as the Hewitt resolution is about ready to go to the House of Representatives. The reports submitted will be valuable for reference as to the condition of the vessels of the Navy. The force of the bureaus of the Navy Department have been kept constantly and assiduously at work for two or three months in getting up the material embodied in the statements presented. Such information when condensed and tabulated conveys but little idea of the labor required to collect it. A half dozen lines in the shape of a resolution are easily written and as easily passed; but it takes often weeks of hard work to submit an answer. Whether any action is taken or not this session on the bill to reconstruct the Navy, the report of Chairman Harris and the Department's answer to the Hewitt resolution will furnish a mass of facts and information regarding our Navy that will be useful for future reference.

A GERMAN military paper calls attention to a new factor which is beginning to emerge, and which must be taken into account in estimating the relative strength of France and Germany. The population of France is about stationary—that of Germany is rapidly increasing—and if this state of things continue for a fair number of years, it must of course make it quite impossible for France successfully to oppose its rival. But a population question is not only a fact, it is a symptom. A nation which remains stationary in this respect is almost certainly deficient in vitality. If the other great nations of Europe continue to increase at a rapid rate, France must in time consent to sink into the rank of a second-rate Power, and tamely submit to the manifold inconveniences of that position. In this connection *Broad Arrow*, our English contemporary, says: "It is interesting to remember that the population of the vast Russian Empire increases at the rate of 781,000, or over three fourths of a million, per annum; and as Russia is essentially an aggressive and warlike Power, spreading its rule in various directions at once, one need not be a Russophobe to see that the mere fact of this large and steady increase in the number of its members must always tend to give it increased preponderance and importance in any future struggle in which it may be engaged. The fact also that the United States keeps adding annually to its population at a rate varying (according to the greater or less extent of the annual immigration) from one to two millions a year, is quite enough to justify the reflection that in the first external war in which it is engaged, it will be able to exert much more force and influence than in any of its previous conquests. A rapidly-filling territory, and the continual arrival of men in the prime of life from the older centres of human existence, give an intense heat of development to the national life which will some day or other be attracted by the charm of military glory. There are many tempting possessions almost within the grasp of the States, and it is quite contrary to national nature to suppose that these will always be exposed without effect. The question of population in the Territories adjacent to the States would also thus come to be of account in consideration of their relative positions. These considerations tell us that population, as it can hardly fail to change very much within

the territories of the various Powers, must likewise affect in no small degree their military position."

ON Monday last Rear Admiral John Rodgers was removed from his residence at the Naval Observatory in Washington to the house on the site for the new Observatory, above Georgetown. The Admiral has been, and is still regarded as, dangerously ill. At times he appears to be improving; but his immediate friends, who have better opportunities of understanding his condition than others, are not hopeful of his recovery. Still, a change of scene and atmosphere, which he anxiously desired, may prove of benefit. The present site of the Observatory is universally admitted to be an unhealthy one. An act of Congress provides for the site for a new Observatory, and all the plans have been prepared and everything is ready to carry forward the work of constructing appropriate buildings. But additional appropriations are needed, and a bill is now before Congress to meet this need. This bill should become a law without question or hesitation. When a new Observatory shall have been built, and supplied with the most improved modern instruments, to no one will the country and the advocates of astronomy be more indebted than to Rear Admiral John Rodgers. From the start he has brought to bear in the pursuit of this object that rare ability and earnestness for which he is so remarkable. Nothing has been left undone by him to rear near the Capital an institution which will be unsurpassed by any, and which will add much to the already conspicuous place the U. S. Naval Observatory occupies in the list of great national establishments for the advancement of astronomical knowledge. We can only hope that his life, which has been so usefully occupied in the advancement of the interests of this as well as of other departments of the public service, may still be spared. When John Rodgers goes we shall mourn the loss of one of the noblest of men: one of the most upright and able of our naval officers. A country that is rich in such citizens is sure to be honored, and no wealth of gold mines or of commerce can compensate her for their loss.

THE arrival of prominent marine officers at Washington is noticed. In anticipation of the passage of the act to retire officers of the Army and Marine Corps after 40 years' service, or on reaching the age of 62 years, applicants are on hand to fill prominent official positions to become vacant. The Quartermaster of the Marine Corps is one who will be affected by the act—hence the gathering of those interested. Capt. Lowry, Assistant Quartermaster, as the oldest officer in that department, has the best prospect of promotion in the event of a vacancy.

DISCOURSING on the subject of social purity *Broad Arrow* says: "The soldier has hitherto been with novelists and theorists the type of the gay and shameless libertine. Nothing could well be more unjust or untrue. To the swagger of one unprincipled scamp in the service, the observant moralist would have to add the sensual craft of fifty civilians in black broadcloth or fustian, and if it can be said of one thoughtless youngster in scarlet that 'he loves and he rides away,' there are a hundred evil-eyed townsmen whose life is passed in intrigue, low, constant, and degrading. In the army the honor of a gentleman is some drag at least on the practice of open licentiousness and mean sensuality. Though vanity, tinsel, and swagger have their votaries in the service as elsewhere, it is, *par excellence*, the pride of the true soldier that a brave man is generous, manly, and unselfish, devoted to works of chivalry, not of devilry, to deeds he would desire should live rather than to such as no honest man should own: and thus it happens that with black sheep enough in the flock, no regiment lacks the splendid influence which men of honor never fail to exercise to raise the tone of weaker men, to discourage open vice, and lead the young upward in the path of honor and duty. But in civil life it is far different. There the spirit of the age is subversive of discipline—mental and physical. The lower vices are rapidly undermining the old tone and character of ordinary Englishmen, and while the soldier is becoming better disciplined, and affording increasing numbers of bright examples of duty and honor, the rising generation in civil life, aping an imaginary type, is rapidly degrading the English character to the level of that ungodly worship of the bestial self which has sapped the life blood of France, squandered her spirit, and left her a mass of mere human materialism."

ASSISTANT Engineers in the Navy will be glad to learn that the Treasury Department has coincided with the recent opinion of the Attorney-General in the case which allows assistant engineers the pay of that grade from the date they take rank as such.

THE President will give a general card reception on Tuesday evening next to officers of the Army and Navy and other persons in official life, and a few private citizens.

THE "guidon" recently on exhibition at Tiffany's, in New York City, a gift of the Hamilton family to Battery F, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Warren, Mass., an account of which we gave in JOURNAL of April 15, has been sent to Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., requesting him to make the formal presentation, which he will do at an early date after his return from Fort Monroe.

ADMIRAL Porter's new rudder has been tried on a small scale at Washington, and worked well. It will probably be examined and reported on with the view of its adoption for large vessels.

THE *Herald* seems to think ex-Secretary Blaine's object in the South American matters now agitating Congress and the country was: First—War with Chili and a protectorate over Peru. Second—War with Mexico on the question of the Guatemalan boundary dispute, about which Mr. Blaine wrote with unjustifiable rudeness to Mexico, with the clear intention of provoking a breach of the peace. Third—War with Great Britain on the question of isthmus transit. These various warlike projects seem to have reduced themselves to the dimensions of a war with Mr. Perry Belmont, who, judging from his recent cross-examination of Mr. Blaine, has not forgotten that his grandfather was a Navy officer and that his father was winged in a duel.

THIS time the lightning has struck the Bureau of Military Justice. Major Wm. Winthrop has received orders to report in San Francisco, Major Henry Goodfellow at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Major G. N. Lieber comes to Washington, and probably either Maj. T. F. Barr or Maj. H. P. Curtis to West Point, N. Y. The order for Major Winthrop's change of station being rather unexpected he has asked for a delay, in order to settle up his private business in Washington, where he has been stationed during the last 18 years.

MAJOR GEN. J. M. Schofield writes that he will leave Europe on the 4th of May, and may be expected in New York about the 15th of that month. His assignment to a command will probably not be made before the return of General Sherman to Washington.

THE following list of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 27, 1882: *Army*—Captain James S. Tompkins, U. S. A., retired; Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Caleb H. Carlton, major 3d Cavalry; Brevet Major Jan. M. Bell, captain 7th Cavalry; Major Wm. P. Gould, paymaster U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. F. Schwatka, 3d Cavalry. *Navy*—Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, Rear-Admiral W. R. Taylor, Commanders Albert Kautz and Geo. B. White, Surgeons Geo. F. Winslow and Geo. R. Brush, Lieuts. Z. L. Tanner and Chas. P. Shaw, Masters Wm. H. Marshall and Benjamin F. Rinehart, Passed Assistant Surgeons Howard Smith and O. U. Gravatt, Passed Assistant Paymasters C. W. Littlefield and John M. Speel, Ensigns Geo. H. Worcester and Walter S. Hughes, Assistant Engineer John A. Henderson; Capt. H. B. Lowry and 1st Lieuts. G. C. Reid and L. H. Washburne, Marine Corps; Cadet Midshipman A. P. Niblack and Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler.

THE *Daily Beacon* (Camden, Ark.), of April 20, says: "Capt. G. F. Towle, 19th U. S. Infantry, is now in town. He will be remembered as a noble, warm hearted gentleman, whose stay here, and actions while among us, were characterized by the warmest and most generous impulses. We extend to him a warm and hearty welcome. He did more, perhaps, than any other man connected with the Army here, in making the then unsettled and unpleasant condition of things as agreeable to our people as could be under the circumstances."

GEN. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.; Mrs. Miles and daughter, Surgeon John Moore, U. S. A., with Mrs. Moore and daughter, Lieut. O. F. Long, A. D. C.; Major E. D. Baker, quartermaster, U. S. A., and Lieut. George S. Wilson, 12th U. S. Infantry, registered in San Francisco, April 21.

A STATED meeting of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery is announced for May 3, when officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and candidates for membership balloted for, as follows: Gen. Horace Capron and F. Jacobs, Jr., U. S. V.; Comdr. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N.; Gen. E. S. Bragg, U. S. V.; Col. J. S. Tichenor, U. S. V.; Capt. E. W. Whitmore, 15th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. F. E. Brownell, U. S. A. (retired); Majors M. Bailey and F. A. Butts, U. S. V.; Major-Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. A. (retired); Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A. (retired); Col. G. W. Hooker, U. S. V., and Major O. P. G. Clarke, U. S. V. The total membership of this Commandery, April 22, was 89, and the list keeps growing larger and larger.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate, April 25th, passed the bill appropriating \$6,000,000 to repair the Mississippi levees, under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission.

The Senate has passed the bill giving the Secretary of War authority to determine what rent shall be paid South Carolina for the use of the Citadel Academy at Charleston. Also the bill to pay the heirs of Prof. Aguel the money spent by him in constructing quarters at West Point, and the bill to pay Chaplain M. J. Kelley and members of Co. B, 20th Infantry, for effects lost in a fire at Fort Ripley, Minn.

The Senate on Wednesday adopted, on motion of Mr. Anthony, the following: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate the histories of the Boston and Portsmouth Navy-yards by Rear Admiral George H. Preble, now in the Bureau of Yards and Docks."

Senator Anthony explained that it was not intended to print the history unless it could be done "properly and cheaply." The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to the Senate copy of a letter of George S. Fisher when Consul at Yokohama, relating to the services of the steamer *Wyoming* and the value of the vessels destroyed by her; also the correspondence of Secretary Seward and Minister Pruyn relating to the destruction of property which led to the indemnity made by Japan."

On Wednesday the Senate received from the Secretary of War the petition of 1st Lieut. Gilbert S. Jennings, U. S. A., retired, for such legislation as will give him the rank and pay of colonel on the retired list from the date of his retirement from active service, June 28, 1878, together with a report from the Adjutant-General in the case. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the appointment of V. McNally as an ordnance storekeeper, U. S. A., and the bill goes to the President. The amendment omits the name of McNally and simply authorizes the appointment of an ordnance storekeeper. The bill to correct the muster rolls so as to give volunteer officers credit for all the time they served, H. R. 3856, has passed the House; also pension bills in favor of the widow of the late Wm. L. Hudson, captain U. S. A., and the mother of Joseph Wilharitz, late private 19th Inf.

A communication was received in the House from the President asking an appropriation for observing the transit of Venus; also one asking \$25,000 to complete Fort Maginnis. Mr. Maginnis presented three petitions of Army officers requesting that where officers are restored to the Army by Congressional action they shall be assigned to the first vacancies in the regiments from which they were dismissed. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

The measure to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes prohibiting ex-rebels from being appointed to positions in the Army was discussed by the Senate on Thursday. Senator Edmunds moved to refer the whole question to the Judiciary Committee. Repeal this section, he said, and it is within the power of the President, the Senate concurring, to appoint Jefferson Davis to be the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. What sort of a lesson would such a spectacle teach in the future? What sort of an example would it hold out if it was established that the only hazard incurred by going into rebellion was the chance of remaining out of fat places just long enough to enable one's friends to get into power, and then be reinstated. The God of battles had decided which side was right, and the astonishing thing was that an effort was continually being made to force an admission that after all there was not any difference, and that the losing side was just as much in the right as the other.

Senator Vest, Senator Maxey and Senator Garland took part in the debate. The hour of 2 o'clock arrived before a vote was reached, and the measure went over.

ANOTHER petition in favor of the compulsory retirement measure was presented to the Senate by Mr. Sewell, April 26th. It has the signatures of Brigadier-Generals R. Macfeely, S. V. Benét, D. G. Swaim, W. B. Rochester, Bvt. Major-Generals Frank Wheaton, August V. Kautz, C. L. Kilburn, and of 6 lieut.-colonels, 11 majors, 24 captains, 26 1st lieutenants, 12 2d lieutenants, making a total of 86 members.

In a recent speech in the House, Mr. Springer stated that there were introduced in the last Congress 10,000 bills. There have been introduced during this Congress up to this time in the House 6,103 bills and joint resolutions, and in the Senate 1,818, making a total of 7,921 bills and joint resolutions now pending before this Congress; and they have been in session but a little over four months.

The cost of printing the bills for the 45th Congress amounted to \$73,116, and in the 46th to \$69,000. Mr. Springer therefore proposes a constitutional amendment prohibiting "all local, private, or special enactments" by Congress, and a bill reported by the Committee on Claims, and which is to be considered next week, provides that whenever a claim is pending before a Congressional committee, and involves the investigation and determination of facts, it may be sent by the committee or the House to the Court of Claims. This court shall find the facts, but shall not enter judgment. The facts are to be sent back to the committee or the House. The bill contains a similar provision for the relief of the executive departments. In the Court of Claims, the Attorney-General and his assistants are to defend the Government. No persons is to be denied the privilege of appearing as a witness because he is interested in the claim, and the reports made to Congress by the court are to be continued from Congress to Congress until they shall be finally acted upon.

The following table shows the number of bills and joint resolutions, the number of acts, and the percentage of bills which became acts from the Thirty-seventh Congress to the present time:

Congress.	Bills Introduced.	Acts.	Per Ct.
XXXVII.....	1,782	427	24
XXXVIII.....	1,608	515	32
XXXIX.....	2,358	615	26
XL.....	3,723	769	21
XLI.....	5,314	772	14
XLII.....	5,943	1,015	17
XLIII.....	6,435	856	13
XLIV.....	6,230	712	11
XLV.....	8,736	742	8
XLVI.....	10,067	450	4

Hundreds of bills which are as undeserving in the opinion of the introducer as they are in the estimation of all intelligent persons, stand in the way of meritorious bills and cumber the presses of the Government printing-office. The necessity of relieving Congress of such a burden of claims, the examination of which consumes the time of many members, is a powerful argument in support of any proposition to remove these claims to another tribunal, but another strong argument lies in the fact that claims are not, and cannot be, judicially examined by Congress.

ACTION OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

Committee work of Congress, as far as relates to the two services, may be said to be practically over for the session. This is shown by the difficulty the House Military Committee has had the past few weeks in trying to get a full attendance of the committee to consider the most important subject now pending, that relating to the reorganization of the Signal Corps. Last Tuesday was set for discussion on that matter, and when the time arrived for meeting only five members were present. Thus the matter was postponed again as has been done from one meeting to another for four or five weeks. A member when asked why the members manifested so little interest in this very important subject, replied that it was perfectly useless to spend time in reporting bills at this late day in the session. The only thing to be gained by such work, he said, was the advantage which a bill favorably reported this session would have in the consideration of business at the session of next winter. It would then be out of the reach of delay, as far as the committees are concerned, and stand in a good position on the calendar for early action. The committee failed again on Thursday to secure a quorum.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has not yet taken into consideration the bill restoring Gen. Grant to the Army, with a view of retiring him with rank and pay of General. There is little doubt that the committee, or a majority of it, would report the bill favorably were it not for the fear of amendments which would include two or three other illustrious Generals, among them Gens. Averill and Pleasanton. The friends of both of these gentlemen assert that if the principle is to be endorsed by Congress that an Army officer after his resignation can be restored to the Army and placed on the retired list that there should be no exceptions made, and that officers who won laurels in the war and subsequently resigned should in justice be recognized in the same way. It is known that an attempt will be made in the House to add the names of Gens. Averill and Pleasanton as an amendment to the Grant bill. There is a possibility that these names might be added as an amendment to the bill. The House Committee on Military Affairs has been informed informally that if the bill comes back to the Senate with any such amendment Gen. Logan will drop the whole matter, and this may defeat Logan's bill.

The Military Committee of the Senate, on Tuesday agreed to report favorably on all the pending nominations. The bill providing that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866, granting three months' additional pay to all officers of volunteers who should continue in the military service until the close of the war, shall be construed to extend to the officers of the Missouri State militia, was favorably acted upon. The House joint resolution granting use of tents, etc., to the soldiers' reunion, to be held on Belle Plaine, Iowa, was also reported favorably.

The bill appropriating \$43,644.47 to provide for the payment of bounties due to the officers and sailors of the U. S. vessels under command of Flag Officer D. G. Farragut was reported favorably, without amendment, by House Naval Committee on Wednesday.

The Naval Committee of the House has devoted its two last meetings in discussion on the bill to restore Edward Bellows to his former rank in the Navy and finally decided to report it favorably, recommending that he be restored to his original position instead of going to the foot of the list, as recommended in the majority report of the Senate Committee.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 678) for the relief of J. B. Cornell and others, have considered the same, and report it back with amendments, striking out all the provisions, and providing simply that said claimants may present their demands to the Court of Claims, to be heard and determined under the recognized rules of law. They say "the case is so voluminous, and presents so many questions of fact arising out of the oft-repeated changes in the original contract for the construction of those vessels, that the committee found it practically impossible to give it such an investigation as would enable them to arrive at an intelligent conclusion. Believing that justice can only be done by a judicial tribunal in such a case, we report back the bill as amended, and recommend that it do pass."

The Senate Naval Committee, at its meeting this week, decided to report favorably McPherson's bill to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Chaplains of the U. S. Navy. It will not be reported to the Senate until next week, as the report has not been prepared as yet. The nominations prior to April 25th were acted upon favorably. The remainder of the session was spent in discussion on the bill to give Commander William Gibson his original position next after Commodore Edward Y. McCauley. No action was taken, the matter being laid over until next meeting.

Senator Logan telegraphs to one of his colleagues that

his visit to the Hot Springs has thus far proven very beneficial, and if improvement continues he will return to Washington about May 1st. His return is anxiously awaited by members of the Senate Appropriation Committee, who are desirous of disposing of the Appropriation bill, but without his presence can accomplish but little in military matters. If Senator Logan is likely to delay his return the chairman of the committee, Senator Allison, says he will call a meeting next Monday. He is of the impression that the bill will pass the Senate without any amendment to the existing retirement clause.

A conference will be held this week between the members of the two Appropriation Committees of Congress in relation to the Fortification bill. Representative Forney, who is chairman of the sub-committee in charge of this bill, says he has no doubt but that the matter can be amicably settled if the conference can be had. He is under the impression that the last clause to the bill prepared as an amendment to the House bill by the Senate, will be stricken out entirely.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3174) to construct a military wagon road from Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, to the Yellowstone National Park, report on the authority of Gen. Sherman that there exists no military or commercial necessity for the building of this road.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2648) for the relief of Commander William Gibson, U. S. N., report as follows: "That the prizes named in said bill (H. R. 2648) were adjudicated and distributed under the law of April 23, 1860, though the law of June, 1864, was in force at the time of such adjudication; that all the officers sharing in said captures have had a redistribution of prize money for the same under the law of June, 1864, except Commander Gibson, who was at the time of said captures a lieutenant and executive officer of the ship in which he was serving, and as such seeks to have the benefits of redistribution extended to him. Commander Gibson was abroad at the time the said redistributions for the said prizes were made, and when he returned to the United States and applied to have the balance due him paid he found the Secretary of the Navy unable to afford the desired relief, as the fund from which the said redistributions had been made was exhausted. The amount claimed is about \$970. Your committee therefore return House bill No. 2648, with the recommendation that it do pass."

Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1704) to amend section 1360 of the Revised Statutes so as not to exclude retired Army officers from holding civil office in the Territories, has reported it without amendment.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has decided that a retired officer can hold a civil office under the Government of the United States.

BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 1684, by Mr. Sherman, for the relief of Alexander D. Schenck. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alexander D. Schenck, a 1st lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, the sum of \$107.65, being the amount he has been required to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to make good the loss, without fault or neglect on his part, of certain substance stores pertaining to the Commissary Department, United States Army, and for which he was responsible, as acting commissary of subsistence, at Fort Johnson, North Carolina, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. To the House Military Committee.

S. 1749, by Mr. Butler, for the relief of William McNamara. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That William McNamara, a sergeant in Troop A, 4th Cavalry, United States Army, shall be entitled to receive pay and allowances as a soldier in the United States Army in such manner and with the same rights as he had been continuously in the military service of the Government from the date of his original enlistment, October 3, 1861. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1753, by Mr. Harrison, to restore and fix the Inspector General's Department of the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Inspector General's Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one Inspector General, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of brigadier general; three inspectors general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel; three inspectors general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel; and three inspectors general with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major. *Provided*, That the offices restored to the Inspector General's Department or added thereto by this act shall be filled by the promotion of the officers now in that department, and that thereafter appointments to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Department, and promotions therein, shall be made in conformity with sections 1129, 1193, and 1204 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the same manner as in other staff departments of the Army. And all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed. To the Senate Military Committee.

S. 1789, by Mr. Butler. *Be it enacted, etc.*, that the sum of \$36,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the necessary land, and for the construction of a warehouse and coal dock at Port Royal, South Carolina, for the use of the U. S. Navy for a provision and coaling station.

H. R. 5403, by Mr. Sherwin, to amend the act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June 18, 1874, so as to construe it as to include all soldiers and sailors whose arm or leg is amputated so close below the elbow or knee joint as to render the same so far useless as to practically bring them within the provisions of said act. To the House Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 5697, by Mr. De Motte, for the relief of the soldiers, sailors and marines of the war of the rebellion who were confined in rebel prisons, to the detriment and permanent injury of their health, but whose disability is of such a general and indefinite character as to exclude them from the benefits of existing pension laws: Pensions from the date of the passage of this act at the rate of \$8 per month in cases where the term of imprisonment shall have been ninety days and less than one year, and \$1 per month additional for each full month of such imprisonment in excess of one year, and \$2 per day for each and every day's confinement in said Confederate military prisons. H. R. 5935, by Mr. Hubbell, for the same purposes, gives them \$8 a month pension, with \$5 per month bounty for each month's confinement.

H. R. 5914, by Mr. Matson, granting arrears of pensions in

certain cases. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all pensions which have been granted, or may hereafter be granted, by special acts of Congress, on account of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disease received or contracted in said service during said war, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account such special act has been or shall hereafter be passed: *Provided*, That the rate of pension for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted. And the provisions of this act shall not apply to special acts increasing pensions. To the House Pension Committee.

H. R. 5870, by Mr. Barbour, for the relief of Thomas Cheeks. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the record of Thomas Cheeks, late of the United States Navy, steamship *Iroquois*, and to record him as ruptured in the service and in the line of his duty. Sec. 2. That this act shall be conclusive as evidence in any claim said Cheeks may have on account of said rupture against the Government. To the House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5913, by Mr. Henderson, to provide compensation for officers of the Army when on detached service as members of military courts, boards, or commissions: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That when officers of the Army are detached from their proper stations, by competent authority, for service as members of military courts, boards, or commissions, they shall receive the sum of \$2.50 per day for and during the period of such service. To the House Military Committee.

H. R. 5915, by Mr. Steele, to change the date of the commission of Capt. Daniel W. Burke, of the 14th Infantry: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to change the date of the commission of Capt. Daniel W. Burke, of the 14th Infantry, from the 22d day of January, 1867, to the 28th day of July, 1866, the latter being the date of the passage of the act which created the vacancy to which he was appointed. To the House Military Committee.

H. R. 5921, by Mr. Ellis, to fix the rank and pay of assistant surgeons in the Navy not in the line of promotion: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Thomas Owens and Wm. Martin, assistant surgeons not in the line of promotion in the Navy, shall have the relative rank held by them as acting assistant surgeons in the Volunteer Navy, and receive pay at the rate prescribed by law for assistant surgeons of more than five years' service in the Navy. To the House Naval Committee.

H. R. 5933, by Mr. Benjamin W. Harris, to amend section 1417 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to seamen in the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1417 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 12, 1879, be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the words "8,250" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "8,750." To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 5934, by Mr. Hubbell, granting increase of pensions to maimed soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States for injuries received during the rebellion: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That every soldier, sailor, or marine entitled to pension under the provisions of any United States statute shall, from and after July 1, 1881, be entitled to receive the following monthly allowance, instead of any sum or sums now authorized by existing laws: \$50 per month for the loss of an arm or a leg at or near the shoulder or hip joints, preventing the use of an artificial limb; \$45 per month for the loss of an arm or leg above the elbow or knee, or the permanent loss of the use of either; \$40 per month in every case for the loss of an arm or a leg below the elbow or knee; and \$35 per month for the total loss of the use of either hand or foot. To the House Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 5945, by Mr. Phineas Jones, to remove the charge of desertion from John Galbraith: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to amend the record of John Galbraith, late a corporal of Co. G, 7th regiment U. S. Infantry, by causing the charge of desertion to be removed. To the House Military Committee.

H. Res. 193, by Mr. Aldridge, joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Henry Walke and the officers and men under his command on the United States steamer *Carondelet* on April 5, 1862. *Resolved, etc.*, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, tendered to Commander (now rear admiral) Henry Walke and the officers and men under his command on the United States steamer *Carondelet* for their eminent gallantry and services in running the gauntlet of the batteries of the enemy at Island Number Ten on the 5th day of April, 1862, thereby opening the blockade of the Mississippi River and securing the capture of New Madrid. To the House Naval Committee.

U. S. Military Academy.—The following are recent orders from the Department of West Point:

1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., was April 13 assigned to duty as Asst. Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, vice Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, relieved, and will report to Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gilmore, Corps of Engineers, as directed in S. O. 83, H. Q. A., c. a.

1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., was April 13 appointed a Special Inspector, to supervise the erection of the new Observatory at this post by the North River Railway Company, vice Captain Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers relieved.

Leave of absence until further orders, to await the action of W. D. upon the tender of his resignation, was April 18 granted Cadet Thomas B. Dreher.

A. G. C. M. was April 20 appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., April 21. Detail: Maj. Clifton Comly, Ord. Dep., president; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eric Bergland, Corps of Eng.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Edward W. Casey, 22d In., Judge-Advocate.

Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav., was April 21 relieved as member of the G. C. M. constituted by S. O. No. 46, c. a., from these H. Q. Published above.

1st Lieut. Geo. E. Bacon, 16th Inf., was April 21 appointed an inspector to act upon certain articles of Q. M's Stores, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Military Academy property.

Leave of absence until further orders, to await action of the W. D. upon the tender of his resignation was granted April 25 to Cadet Thomas R. Woods.

The resignation of Cadet Thomas R. Woods, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect May 1, 1882 (S. O., April 26, W. D.)

[G. O. No. 11. Before a G. C. M. at West Point, N. Y., and of which Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, was President, was tried Cadet William E. Shipp, Second Class, U. S. M. A. He pleaded guilty to the charge of conduct to the prejudice, etc., and was sentenced to be confined in light prison for ninety days, and to the limits of the Cadet camp during the next summer encampment. Gen. Howard said on the case: "The proceedings and findings are approved. The statement of the accused, made on oath, is evidence,

and those portions of it stating facts should have been either rebutted or confirmed, by evidence introduced by the prosecution. So much of the sentence as imposes confinement in light prison is mitigated to confinement in light prison until June 1, 1882. As thus mitigated the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed."

CAPTAIN BLOOMER, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Hawley, Pa., April 27, 1882.

The West Point correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing April 20, says:

The occurrence next month of Decoration Day, with its usual interesting exercises, calls to mind events connected with the observance of the same occasion here last year, when, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the post, a military company of Poles arrived by boat from New York, bringing with them a plentiful supply of flowers with which to decorate the beautiful monument at the northeast angle of the plain, sacred to their distinguished countryman, Kosciuszko, and were received by Gen. Howard and the members of his staff with every demonstration of courtesy and respect.

After several years of most efficient and laborious service as assistant professor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Capt. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty in that department, and appointed executive officer of the Mississippi River Commission, headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He leaves at once for a temporary visit to his new post, but will not be permanently relieved here until in June next. He will be succeeded in his duties here by 1st Lieut. Ezra B. Fuller, 7th regiment, United States Cavalry, the present senior instructor in the Department of Philosophy.

Among present and recent visitors at the post are Miss Cora Thomas, daughter of Col. George P. Thomas, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Bacon, wife of Col. Bacon, aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Sherman, both as guests of Mrs. Bacon, wife of Lieut. Bacon, post commissary. Miss Thomas left for home yesterday.

A slight fire here one day this week in the kitchen of a frame building occupied as officers' quarters was the occasion of some little excitement, which was soon allayed on ascertaining the cause. The flames, which were caused by an overheated stove setting fire to the adjoining woodwork, were promptly extinguished before the arrival of the fire department. The efficiency of the department is attested by the alacrity with which it responded to the alarm.

A circular signed by Rogers Birnie, who graduated No. 1 in the class 1872 from the Military Academy, and Henry H. Landin (also a graduate of that year), managers, inform the members of the class that the tenth anniversary of "Graduation Day" will be celebrated by a meeting and dinner of the class at Martindell's, 110 Fifth avenue, New York City, at 7 P. M., June 14, 1882.

The graduating hop at West Point is fixed for Friday evening, June 9, and the graduating exercises for Monday, June 12; the date of the alumni meeting and dinner is fixed for the 12th. The committee suggest to all who can do so, to meet at West Point on the 12th.

The managers announce that of their class Briggs, Brown, Buchanan, Hinkley, Lyon, North, Landon and Birnie will certainly be present at Martindell's. Abbot, Blunt, Evans, Hanna, McFarland, Riblett, Rublen, Walker and Wood are doubtful. Allen, L. C., Henry, James, Parkhurst, Pond, Van Orsdale, Warwick and West have stated definitely their inability to be present. W. B. Wetmore also declines, presenting the scriptural excuse that he has married a wife and cannot come.

Never was there such a demand for old cannon and cannon balls as at present. Bills for the purpose pending in Congress are numerous. Topeka, Kan., asks, if the same can be done without detriment to the Government, that four condemned cannon and twenty cannon balls be given, to be placed on a monument in memory of deceased soldiers. Portland, Me., asks for four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon balls for a similar purpose. Boston requests a gift of two condemned 12 pounders and gun carriages. Woburn, Winchester, and Wakefield, Mass., each ask for four condemned cannon. South Abington also asks for four cannon. Abington asks for four more. Four more are requested by Paxton. Brimfield would like to have four. Taunton asks for a like number. In the same bills Springfield, Ohio, asks for four cannon and cannon balls. Gallipolis, Ohio, asks for an indefinite number of cannon for a soldiers' cemetery. Birmingham, Conn., desires a gift of four bronze cannon, to be moulded into a monument. Four brass field pieces are asked for, to be cast into a monument at Bellevue, Ohio. Rochester, N. H., calls for four cannon and two anchors. Anna M. Ross Post, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, asks for two brass cannon. Osego, Mich., modestly asks for one bronze cannon for a cemetery. Lycoming county, Pa., asks for four condemned iron cannon and "other munitions of war." Concord, N. H., wants six iron cannon. Mansfield, Ohio, wants two pieces of condemned iron cannon for decorative purposes. Hamilton, Ohio, calls for four cannon of large size and spherical shot. Brandon, Vt., would like to have four pieces of iron cannon. One bill in the Senate calls for one cannon for Reading, Pa.; six cannon and balls for Louisville, Ky.; four cannon and twenty-five balls for Hyde Park, Ill.; six cannon and twelve cannon balls for Memphis, Tenn.; and two cannon and four balls for Marion, Ind. These are not all the requests, but these bills taken up at random call for ninety-six cannon and 130 condemned cannon balls.

"Carnet de L'Officier de Marine, 1882; Paris. Berger-Levrault and Co., 5 Rue des Beaux Arts." This is a convenient and well-arranged little manual for naval officers, containing a great variety of information, most serviceable, of course, to French officers, but in no small degree to others. The subjects treated comprise almost everything that can be thought of in the routine of business. We cannot speak definitely in regard to the general accuracy of the information without closer examination. But we observe, comparing the "Carnet" with the "Navy Register" of our service, that the former represents the *Puritan* as having 5,000 tons displacement, while the latter gives it 6,000; that the *Terror*, by a misprint, is credited with 1,085 tons displacement, instead of 3,815; the *Hartford* with 3,900, instead of 2,900; the *Trenton* with 3,800, instead of 3,900, and so on. So the *Minnesota* is represented as carrying 40 guns, instead of 24; the *Tennessee* 26, instead of 22; the *Hartford* 16, instead of 14; the *Lancaster* 22, instead of 10; the *Brooklyn* 18, instead of 14, and so on.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE DECIMAL SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.

THE favor with which this system has been received, as it exists in our currency, also in the new French arrangements of weights and measures, has induced me to suggest its adoption where its simplicity will be advantageous. The obsolete and inexpressible names given to the ten grades of officers in the Army, have become tiresome and weary. They are not progressive enough for this country at the present time, nor should we be tied down to old foreign terms. It would be better to take some word as a base, grading by a prefix or annex all others from it. This would be easily understood, full and comprehensive. The names of all grades below the rank of General should be changed, and the following terms used:

Second Lieutenants should be called Tenth of a General or Tenth; 1st Lieutenants, Twentieth of a General or Twentieth; Captains, Thirtieth of a General or Thirtieth; Majors, Fortieth of a General or Fortieth; Lieut.-Colonels, Fiftieth of a General or Fiftieth; Colonels, Sixtieth of a General or Sixtieth; Brig.-Generals, Seventieth of a General or Seventieth; Major-Generals, Eightieth of a General or Eightieth; Lieut.-Generals, Ninetieth of a General or Ninetieth; the General to retain his present designation.

The difficulty of officers of rank being recognized in assemblages and elsewhere, in consequence of the similarity of their uniform with officers of subordinate grades, when so much gilt and ornamentation is worn, should be avoided. This has really been a subject of much concern for years. The method proposed will make it very easy of determination. The button on the coat of the General should have a diameter of ten inches, the Tenth (or 2d Lieutenant), should wear a button one inch in diameter. Intermediate grades should have proportionately sized buttons.

The tail of the coat, in full dress, could indicate unmistakably the rank of the wearer. A Tenth should have a coat tail one foot long, a General, one ten feet (ten), others proportionate. The higher the rank of the officer the more attention he is supposed to receive, and consequently should show greater activity than a short tailed officer, keeping his tail generally in a horizontal position. Small men should not have high rank—they rarely beautify a uniform. Decorations and style are intended for the large; where nature has been generous with the quantity of material she gives a single individual. We want American fashions and American styles—original.

A distinguished Army officer stated the "Army should be young." To be efficient, it should be so; officers should be appointed to it very youthful, as soon as named, and trained to it from the cradle. Education is powerful, and usually makes a success, when early, long and properly directed. What the Army wants is a compulsory retirement bill, no trusting to politics, influence or chance, well defined and unyielding, as follows:

Tenth (or Second Lieutenants), should retire when over 10 years of age; Twentieth (or First Lieutenants), 20; Thirtieth (or Captains) 30; Fortieth (or Majors) 40; Fiftieth (or Lieut.-Cols.) 50; Sixtieth (or Colonels) 60; Seventieth (or Brig.-Generals) 70; Eightieth (or Major-Generals) 80; Ninetieth (or Lieut.-Generals) 90.

The General should retire when over 100 years.

This system will give the working officers youth and vitality, the others experience, with age and satisfaction.

It is not to be expected that these views will at first meet with unanimous approval; that the officers in Washington will scatter petitions all over the country for their adoption at once. No radical improving changes do; but after a thorough consideration of them, they will eventually encroach on the old and exhausting stagnation now demoralizing the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Now that the illegal and unauthorized procedure of enforcing so-called competitive examinations upon assistant surgeons prior to promotion has been arrested by Secretary Hunt, whose action was based upon the opinions of two Attorneys General of the United States, it would seem natural that those who had profited by the unlawful system might have the grace to accept the inevitable. The examinations heretofore called competitive have scarcely merited the name in any sense. In order to make an examination truly competitive in the Navy, the Examining Board should have the same constitution throughout the examination of a class, the candidates should appear at the same time after having had equal advantages for preparation, and all the questions should be of the same general value. That these conditions have rarely, if ever, obtained during the examinations for promotion of assistant surgeons, the members of the corps well know. Different members of a class going up for examination at different times have been frequently examined by almost entirely different boards. Some men were ordered home a year and a half before examination and allowed all that time to cram with a *quintessence*, while others less fortunate have been kept at sea till within a few months of their ordeal, and then ordered to report to the Examining Board before they have had time for even moderate preparation. In this way many men of most ordinary attainments, stuffed with chaff long since blown away, have succeeded in imposing upon the examiners and gaining positions in their classes of which they were totally unworthy. Of course, examiners endeavor to be impartial, but it is

not human for men to remain in the Navy many years without becoming warped and prejudiced to some extent and thus liable to be influenced, often involuntarily, in their actions. If competitive examinations are to be established by a new law, that law cannot be distinctive or discriminating; it must apply alike to all corps and all grades. If the "senior line officers" desire competition for the assistant surgeons, they must be prepared to compete for their promotions in the same manner.

It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

The assistant surgeons are not promoted by competition in the Army, and yet there are no more efficient and accomplished men in the country than our Army surgeons. The examination of assistant engineers for promotion is very rigid, and secures excellent men, but it is not competitive, and no one would venture to say that the Engineer Corps is decaying in consequence.

The system heretofore imposed upon assistant surgeons stood alone in the Navy, without right or precedent, and its abolition was one of those tardy pieces of justice which men seldom receive.

P. A. SURGEON.

MR. BRAGG'S AMENDMENT.

QUINDARO, KANSAS, April 31, 1882.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It seems the "Bragg amendment" to the Army Appropriation bill, stopping all further accrual of "longevity pay" for services on the retired list has precipitated discussion as to the status of retired officers. If the results following this discussion satisfactorily sets this question at rest the Army may well rejoice, for it has remained the unfinished business of Congress since the report of the "Burnside Commission" was submitted in 1878.

No more auspicious moment than the present could possibly have been selected for this discussion presenting so many conditions arising under retirement.

Until this matter is finally disposed of your patience will be sorely tried, and your indulgence severely taxed for space.

It was hoped the necessity for this discussion was removed by the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Tyler case." It appears, however, that Mr. Bragg is not satisfied, and joins issue with the wisdom of previous legislation upon this subject, and now seeks to turn the front of legislation upon the retired list of the Army. In this attempt he holds to the opinion current with many totally uninformed upon the subject, and to whose indifference in the matter he must look for support, that retired officers are merely "pensioners." This is the key-point of the situation and should be thoroughly examined, for upon it largely rests not only the success or defeat of this measure, but the whole question of retirement and its equities.

It was satisfactorily shown by the arguments in the "Tyler Case," and accepted by the Supreme Court, that retired officers are not "pensioners;" that a "pension" is a gratuity for valuable services already performed, where future services are not expected nor can be required; that a "pensioner" does not belong to the military service of the United States and cannot be compelled to perform military duty, as the law confines the land and naval forces of the United States to the able-bodied male citizens thereof; that his position on the "pension rolls" is in no way dependent upon his conduct or his character; that he is at liberty to enjoy the greatest freedom of action equally with all other citizens not in the military service; whatever his impulses may prompt him to do or wherever his interests or actions may carry him, his "pension" devotedly follows.

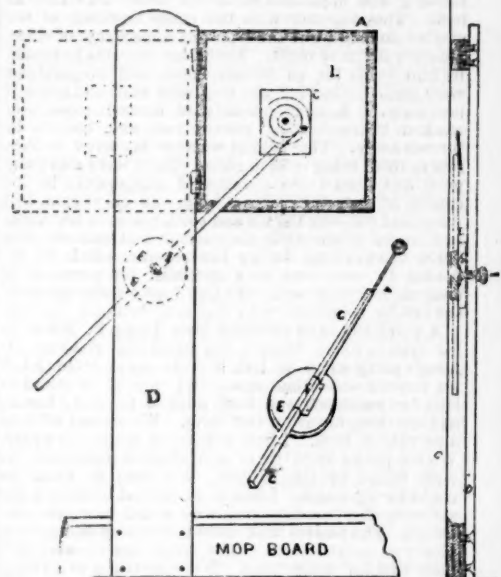
On the other hand, it was clearly and conclusively shown that retired officers are serving; that they are held in service under all the restraining influences of the Army; subject to all the rules and regulations and Articles of War and acts of Congress governing its discipline, any violation of which subjects the officer to punishment by sentence of Court-martial, the same as in the case of officers of active service; possibly to dismissal from service, as have frequently been done, after which he may become a "pensioner," but not before, and enjoy the greatest possible latitude of conduct without fear of further interference from martial law; that, notwithstanding his disabilities, a retired officer may be thrown into active service at any moment it may suit the pleasure of Congress. The salary of a retired officer, it was also shown, differed from that of a "pensioner" in this, its purpose being to enable the officer to preserve that respectability of condition inseparably connected with his position as imposed by law, and to enable him to maintain a constant state of readiness to resume active duty at any moment the Government may require his services.

The value to the Government of a retired list, in time of war, seems to have been entirely overlooked. Had we possessed a retired list, such as we now have, at the commencement of our late war, it would have been the means of saving many million dollars to the Government. Would it not be wise policy to keep, at least, the younger officers of the retired list professionally employed in the event of such emergencies?

It is apparent this amendment of Mr. Bragg's is wrong in principle and pernicious in its application. It in no way affects those officers who accumulate the maximum allowance of "longevity" by service in time of peace, nor does it affect officers belonging to the non-combatative departments. On the contrary, it strikes adversely those only who belong to the fighting arms of the service, and falls most heavily upon those of the lower grades most severely disabled, who, in consequence, have been prematurely retired.

It is surprising that a man who confesses to have learned something of military matters should thus desire to dull the cleaving edge of the Army. SAUL.

CUSHING'S AIMING DRILL TARGET.



To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Now that the target shooting season is opening, permit me to offer to brother enthusiasts a drawing of my machine for instructing in aiming, which has been practically tested in my own battery with excellent results, and which reduces aiming drill to an exact science. Like all great inventions, it is quite simple, and as it can be made by the post carpenter and involves no particular expense, the "reduced state of the appropriations" for this or any other fiscal year cannot be justly urged against its manufacture by the most rigid quartermaster. A frame, "A," of wood about two feet square carries a pane of glass, "B," on which is painted a miniature target, "C." This frame is hinged to a board, seven feet long and one foot wide, "D." This board can be nailed or screwed to the wall in the quarters or elsewhere. On the inside of the board is a circular block of wood, "E." This block turns on a pin, "H," whose front end terminates in a screw with a set screw, "I." On the side of this circular block nearest to the wall is a tin or zinc ferule, "F," through which slides a rod, "G." At the end of this rod is a black disk or bull's-eye of the same size as that of the target. To use this machine the instructor places a gun on the aiming stand or sand bag, and carefully aims it at the bull's-eye painted on the glass. The rod with the black disk is behind the board. He then calls up the recruit and directs him to examine the gun as sighted. The recruit carefully does so, and then the glass frame is swung back by an assistant until it assumes the position indicated by the dotted lines. The assistant then taking hold of the rod with his left hand and the set screw with his right, turns the rod or slides it up and down as requested by the recruit who is sighting over the gun. As soon as the recruit thinks he has got the disk or artificial bull's eye on the line of sight he tells the assistant to "Stop." The assistant quits the rod (which should remain firm by friction), sets the set screw, and swings the glass frame back to its original position. If the recruit has gotten the disk on correct line it will coincide with the bull's-eye on the glass. Otherwise, it will be in such relation to it that the recruit's accuracy can be marked—in this instance he makes a four o'clock 3. A record can thus be kept of the proficiency in aiming, and the soldier under instruction sees his errors and can learn to correct them. The soldier can also aim the gun originally and prove his accuracy. He can learn to aim off the target, and in various ways study aiming. As this machine has proved itself in practice, I think others may desire to adopt it, and so send you the drawing.

H. C. CUSHING, Capt. 4th Art.

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

The New York Herald of Wednesday, April 26, devotes a page to the report of an interview with Lieut. Danenhower and his men at Irkutsk Feb. 23. It gives interesting details of events the main facts of which are already known to our readers. All of the men, with the exception of Jack Coles, were in good health, having quite recovered from the hardships endured on the retreat and during the weary journey from the mouth of the river Lena to Yakutsk. Jack's curious eccentricities are recounted, such as kissing Gen. Tcherniaeff, the Governor of Yakutsk, greeting him cordially with the words, "Well, how are you, old sport?" also kissing the Governor's wife respectfully on her cheek—a freedom which was overlooked with most charming graciousness. Lieut. Danenhower's work during the memorable retreat with his defective sight is described as "grandly and nobly done." The discipline of the ship, during the long imprisonment in Arctic ice, is reported to have been excellent, and during the whole twenty-one months in the pack there was but one punishment given, and that was for profanity. The crew were well quartered in berths and were comparatively happy; had navigation class and theatricals. The health of all was excellent, and there was a special medical examination the first of every month. Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock gets special

thanks for his suggestions for strengthening the vessel by an immense truss. Lieut. Danenhower says: "The safety of the ship at that time was due entirely to the truss. The deck planking would start from the beams, showing the unpainted wood for more than half an inch. This, together with the sharp cracking of the ship's fastenings, like the report of a discharge of rifles, would wake us at night. Each man kept his knapsack by him ready for an instant move, and preparations were made for leaving the ship with sleds and boats if necessary." A large quantity of canned roast beef marked "Erie brand," proved bad and had to be thrown away. The coldest weather occurred in February, 1880, being -58 degrees. There were also some great and remarkable changes of temperature in the course of the day. Mr. Chipp, the electrician, had wires laid out over the ice and earth plates in the water and the galvanometer in the current, and obtained over 2,000 observations during the auroras, which he intended to turn over to a specialist for purposes of analysis and judgment. He also found disturbances of the needle coincident with the most brilliant auroras.

A letter has been received from Louis P. Noris by his father, which reports the condition of Lieut. De Long's party when he left it. He says: "On Oct. 9 the captain sent Ninderman and myself on ahead to look for assistance and food, none of the party having had anything to eat for two days. We started without a particle of food. I had a pair of sealskin trousers. We cut pieces from these and chewed them until we were found by the natives. We were so weak we could hardly stand. I believe if we had to endure our sufferings for two days longer we would have shot ourselves. The natives took us to their camp and gave us plenty to eat and drink. The result was we were both quite sick for some time. We were taken to a village and from there to Bulun. At Bulun we tried to get a telegram sent, but could not make them understand."

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that during the five years just passed, 154 officers of the Army were retired from the active list; that, for the 20 years during which retirement has been legal in the Army, the average number of officers retired annually has exceeded thirty; and at the rate of average before given, by the operation of law other than compulsory retirement, as many officers may be expected to be retired, as the War Department reports will be retired by the operation of compulsory retirement. The only difference is that the same officers will not be retired, as under the law heretofore in force. If compulsory retirement at 62 years of age becomes the law, officers to be retired cannot be selected simply because they hold a commission desired by some one else, or some one else's friends. "There were brave men before Agamemnon, also after him—but is it admitted, or claimed, that Meigs was succeeded by a better man than himself?"

CONCLUSIONS IN THE TYLER CASE.

THE Second Auditor's office is kept pretty busy receiving and getting into shape claims for longevity pay submitted by officers of the Army under the recent Tyler decision. A great number have already been presented.

THE following are conclusions reached by the Second Comptroller upon certain questions presented in consequence of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of United States v. Tyler:

1. Officers will be credited with the time passed in service, and no more. Where an officer has drawn longevity allowances upon the theory that he was entitled to compute his time from the date of his commission, and it appears that he did not become an officer until a later date, the aggregate of the resulting over-payments will be deducted from the amount which would otherwise be due. All other discovered errors will be corrected.

2. The 24th section of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 St., 320), will be regarded as in force from its date only; but settlements heretofore made for pay and allowances accruing from the 1st to the 15th of July, 1870, will not be reviewed on this account.

3. The "forty per centum" referred to in section 1263, R. S., is understood to be forty per centum on the pay of the rank or designation as stated in section 1261.

4. An aid to a Major General being entitled to \$200 a year, in addition to the pay of his rank, that sum is to be included in computing his service increase. For example, the pay of a 1st lieutenant mounted of ten years' service is \$1,936 a year; if he become such an aid, his pay is at once increased \$242. The service increase of aids to Brigadier Generals and acting assistant commissaries is to be computed in the same way. It should be borne in mind, however, that officers above the rank of 1st lieutenant are not entitled to pay as acting assistant commissaries for any time prior to June 22, 1874.

April 21, 1882.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

VALPARAISO, March 17, 1882.

THINGS diplomatic have undergone no change here for the past month. Mr. Trecoot is in Santiago waiting further instructions, and does not expect to leave for the United States before April. The *Lackawanna* and *Alaska*, of course, will remain here pending negotiations, and when this much complicated business is over the former will take Mr. Trecoot and party to Callao and Panama. The Chilean iron-clad *Almirante Ochoa* is the only other man-of-war in port. The officers who are to bring out the new Chilean iron-clad *Arturo Prat* have just sailed for England, and it is expected they will return in this powerful addition to the Chilean navy six or eight months hence.

The general health of this place is good, and after San Francisco it is the best port in the Pacific, but winter is now approaching and premonitory signs of northerly make us anxious to shift anchorage.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the most recent military literature of Germany is a short biography of General von Seyditz, the famous cavalry officer who was such a tower of strength in the army of Frederick the Great.

Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co., of New York and Chicago, publish a new and improved edition of Dr. Roget's admirable "Treasures of English Words and Phrases," so well known for many years as an invaluable help to literary composition in English. The excellent arrangement of this work, as to synonyms and words having nearly the same significance, has never been equalled by any other; and the time thus saved to a writer in finding at once a word which he wants, but cannot for the moment recall, is well worth many times the price of the volume. The present edition is by John L. Roget, son of the original Peter Mark, who has added words which his father had prepared in manuscript for that purpose, besides others which seemed desirable, and has supplied a new and much more complete index. Thus the work has become more valuable than ever, and even possessors of the original edition of 1853, may find it to their advantage to own the present edition of 1881.

Capt. O. E. Michaelis, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has made an interesting report of certain experiments made by him with the Gill powder charger. He says: "I have taken lately over four hundred measurements from the Gill charger, of various powders, Oriental 1881, Du Pont 1881, and powder from broken up paper cartridges, fabricated in 1863-65, all differing in both gravimetric and volumetric density, and the greatest recorded variation from the mean was 4-10 of a grain, and that amount, only in one series of fifty consecutive charges." From his experiments he deduces the following conclusions: "That the Gill charger is correct in principle and accurate in operation. Two objections can justly be advanced against it, one general, one specific. Its adjustment is cumbersome and limited, and it is of practical constant capacity. Both these objections are met and overcome by the modification proposed by me, carried out and tested under your orders."

Gen. Beauregard's book on the war is expected to be ready at an early date. It is said to be unconciliatory in tone.

LIEUTENANT COLLET ON THE COMPASS.*

THIS valuable work is one which should be in the hands of every student of the subject of compass deviation, so vitally important to the navigator. Its author, Lieutenant Alfred Collet, is one of the marked men among the younger officers of the French Navy. His distinguished scientific attainments and his indefatigable industry have won for him a high position in the estimation of the service, and of the scientific world generally. For the past three years, he has been detailed for special duty as Instructor in Navigation, at the Polytechnic School of Paris, the foremost school of mathematics on the Continent, of which he is himself a graduate. Coming to his task well equipped, both in the theoretical and in the practical details of his subject, he has produced a work which is the fullest, and at the same time, the most thorough and satisfactory treatise upon the compass, that has appeared up to the present time. The work begins with an admirable sketch, or "exposé historique," of the theoretical and practical investigations that have been made from time to time in reference to the deviation of the compass. This sketch first appeared in 1870, as an introduction to the French translation of the Admiralty Manual published by Lieut. Collet in that year. It dwells particularly upon the work of Flinders, Barlow, Sir G. Airy, Poisson, Scoresby, and other eminent students, who have made contributions to this branch of science. Of this part of the book, a recent review in *Nature* says: "It is reasonable to expect to find, as we do, that the immense work of English men of science should be justly appreciated; but it is not perhaps so much a matter of course that that appreciation should be as generous as it is just. M. Collet is not less scrupulously just to people of other nations than a German savant would be, he is more generous, and his book is more readable."

Following the historical sketch is a short but excellent treatise upon those branches of mechanics and physics that bear directly upon compass investigation. This feature of the book is one that will be particularly appreciated by those whose object is to obtain, as readily as possible, an intelligent working knowledge. It serves to refresh the memory on exactly those points which form the necessary introductory steps to any understanding of the subject; and officers charged with the care of compasses are thus spared the necessity of referring to other works—a thing which is not always convenient, and which is sometimes, and especially at sea, impossible. The body of the work is founded, as all works on the subject must be, on the Admiralty Manual, to which the author gives full credit in his preface. It sets forth clearly the laws of the deviation of the compass, and the effects of particular arrangements of iron found in ships. It points out the qualities to be secured in the construction of compasses, and the position which they should occupy on shipboard. It treats fully of the determination of the coefficients, and of the whole subject of compensation. The theoretical part of the Admiralty Manual is condensed as much as is possible consistent with a clear understanding of the subject. The practical part of the manual has been somewhat revised and modified. Smith's formulas and notation have been generally retained, because, as Lieut. Collet observes with no less modesty than justness, there is always considerable presumption, and generally little benefit, in changing what has been established by such

eminent authorities. The rules [given in the practical part of the work are so simple and plain that, to quote again from the English reviewer, "ordinary captains in the merchant service ought to be able to use them accurately, even if they are unable to master the scientific part."

In addition to that portion of the work of which the manual forms the basis, Lieut. Collet gives an exhaustive account of the compasses of Sir William Thomson, and of those of Lieut. Peichl, of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, with their compensating attachments. These compasses are the most noteworthy that have been designed in late years, and their comparative merits are set forth with comprehensive clearness. Finally, M. Collet has undertaken, and successfully undertaken, to combat the prejudices which he has found to exist in the minds of practical men in regard to the application of the principle of compensation. That is to say, he has pointed out the necessity of the reduction of the five coefficients to insignificant values; which may be determined, not only by the ordinary method of observation, but even in foggy weather, when neither celestial nor terrestrial bearings can be taken. Of the general plan and arrangement of the book, and of the style in which it is written, one cannot speak too highly. The theory of the deviation of the compass is developed from a few general propositions in a clear, systematic manner, which brings this difficult subject easily within the reach of a persevering student; and the faculty of lucid exposition, so important to the writer of scientific treatises, is one of which Lieut. Collet is pre-eminently a master. It is sincerely to be hoped that a translation of the book will at once be undertaken by some competent hand, as, however familiar our officers may be with French, there are always some who will be deterred from study by having to pursue their researches in a foreign language; and this treatise is one that no student can afford to be without, as it contains matter which is to be found in no other single book in any language.

NAVY COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O., No. 3, Jan. 18, 1882, approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M. at the Navy-yard, New York, and of which Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, U. S. N., was President, in the case of Lieut. Daniel W. Davis, U. S. N., found guilty of "absence from his station and duty without leave," and sentenced "to be suspended from duty for one year on three-quarters of leave of absence pay, and to retain his present number on the Navy Register until the expiration of his term of suspension."

G. C. M. O., No. 8, Feb. 28, 1882, approves the proceedings, etc., of a G. C. M. at the Navy-yard, Washington, and of which Commodore Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N., was President, in the case of Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Denison Hurlbut, U. S. N., found guilty of "drunkenness" and "scandalous conduct," and sentenced "to be suspended from duty for the period of five years; to receive during that time half of leave of absence pay, amounting to \$850 per annum, and not to be advanced beyond his present number on the list of passed assistant paymasters, during said five years." The sentence is mitigated to suspension from duty for the period of five years; to receive, during that time, two-thirds of leave of absence pay, and to retain his present number in his grade during the period of his suspension. The specifications under the charge of "scandalous conduct" allege simply sickness and incapacity to perform his duty, resulting from intoxication.

G. C. M. O., Nos. 1, 2, and 5, we have already published. G. C. M. O., Nos. 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 approve the proceedings, etc., in the cases of the following enlisted men of the Marine Corps:

Private John Spollen, found guilty of "sleeping upon post" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and sentenced to one year's confinement, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. Sentence reduced to four months at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Private Reginald Gilham, found guilty of "drunkenness on duty," and sentenced "to be confined to the limits of the post for the period of one year, and to be given three months extra police duty." Period of confinement reduced to six months at Norfolk Navy-yard.

Private John F. Sheehy, found guilty of leaving post before being relieved and sentenced to one year's confinement with loss of pay and discharge. Sentence mitigated to six months at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn.

Private Andrew F. Ryan, found guilty of "conduct to the prejudice, etc., and drunkenness on duty," sentenced to confinement (Marine Barracks, Boston), for three months, with loss of pay and dishonorable discharge.

Corporal Frank J. Gernens, found guilty of "Desertion," and sentenced to two years' confinement with loss of pay and dishonorably discharged; but in consideration of a unanimous recommendation to clemency, the period is reduced to six months at the Barracks, Brooklyn. Private Wm. Dupree, found guilty of "Leaving post before being relieved," and "Absence without leave," and sentenced to six months' confinement, with loss of pay; but in consideration of a unanimous recommendation to clemency, the period is reduced to three months at the Barracks, Navy-yard, Boston. Private J. B. Kernschan, found guilty of "Drunkenness on duty," and "Conduct to the prejudice," etc., and sentenced to six months' confinement, with loss of pay; but in consideration of a unanimous recommendation to clemency, the period is reduced to two months.

Thomas H. Smith, steerage cook, U. S. N., found guilty of assault and battery, was sentenced to six months' confinement, loss of pay and discharge, but in consideration of a unanimous recommendation to clemency so much of the sentence as relates to confinement and forfeiture of pay is remitted.

OFFICERS changing stations or for any cause refitting their homes, are referred to the card of Charles L. Hadley, at whose establishment, Cooper Institute, New York, may be found in stock full lines of white and decorated French china and English porcelain dinner, tea and chamber sets, and all house furnishing goods. He makes a specialty of sending goods throughout the country by express, C. O. D., or on receipt of P. O. money order. An illustrated catalogue and price-list sent free on application.

* *Traité théorique et pratique de la régulation et de la compensation des Compas, avec ou sans relèvement.* Par A. Collet, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Répétiteur à l'École Polytechnique. Ouvrage publié avec l'autorisation de M. le Ministre de la Marine. Paris: Challamel aîné. 1882.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK RIFLE PRACTICE FOR 1882.

The following is a synopsis of G. O. No. 10, from General Headquarters on the subject of rifle practice for the season of 1882: The organizations going into camp will practice on the ranges there established. Directions for practice to the others will be given by Division Commanders. The organizations to go in a body or successively by detachments. Those present at first guard practice will be excused from further field duty as riflemen. Companies parading less than 50 per cent. will be published in orders as delinquent. Transportation will be provided for all organizations located more than three miles from the range at actual cost, not to exceed fifty cents per man. Thirty rounds will be allowed each officer and man. Requisitions for transportation and ammunition to be made on the Chief of Ordnance. The classification and order of duty prescribed by Gen. Barnes, General Inspector of R. P., is approved and promulgated as follows: Third class consists of all who do not appear on a range for practice. All present for practice are at first in the second class without reference to qualifications in previous years. Those who score 25 at 100 yards standing and 300 yards kneeling (250 yards with carbines), enter the first class and shoot at 200 yards standing and 500 yards lying down (300 yards kneeling with carbines). A score of 40 and upwards constitutes a sharpshooter. Five shots at each distance. This practice will be continued to the end by all present without reference to the scores recorded, except that those who fail to qualify in the second class may be restricted to two shots for practice at each of the higher ranges. The required practice at 500 yards may be postponed until after the course of firing in ranks. Firing in ranks at 100 yards will then be taken up in the following order:

Volley Firing, Five Rounds.—Fire by squad (or company), two rounds; fire by ranks, one round; fire by squad (or company), front rank kneeling, one round; fire by squad (or company), rear rank as front ("four right-about, about face"), kneeling, one round.

File Firing, Five Rounds.—First fire, two rounds. [A pause for criticism and instruction.] Second fire, three rounds, as rapid as consistent with accuracy.

After the above required duty has been performed without hurry the time remaining may be utilized for further class practice.

Any who may have qualified at 200 and 500 yards, but not at 100 and 300, may make their scores valid by practicing through the second class, without shooting in the first again.

First general practice in all organizations (unless ordered into camp at a later date) must be completed before Aug. 1. When an entire command has had opportunity for First General Practice the commandant may, in his discretion, with the approval of the Division Commander, fix a subsequent day or days for voluntary general practice, without additional expense to the State. Those present will practice in the classes to which they respectively belong. In other respects the tour of duty will be identical with that prescribed for First General Practice day, including firing in ranks.

Scores made (in any class) at a regular Rifle Association match, observing the full military conditions, including uniform, and approved by the General Inspector of R. P., will be recognized as official. Such practice, however, must be without expense to the State. Wooden targets for volley and file firing should, without expense to the State, be erected on each range. A simple fence painted with the necessary stripes, and backed by a suitable mound for safety, will suffice. The iron targets should not be used for firing in ranks.

All members of the National Guard must shoot through the regular classes, and are prohibited from shooting for a second or higher score in a class in which they have already qualified. The record must stand upon the first qualifying score made.

In regular class practice it will not be permitted to fire more than five consecutive shots at any one distance on the same day, except the necessary sighting shots.

Scores made otherwise than at the target to which the person who is firing has been regularly assigned will not be recognized.

Trifling practice between classes is forbidden. Officers will make their own scores on targets especially assigned them, or on the company targets, before the men come to the firing points. They will not allow their own shooting to interfere with their first duty in instructing the men. Good officers will be theoretically proficient in the use of the rifle and able to apply army instruction in the field. The men will be instructed as much as possible while waiting their turns to shoot, and will have their sights blackened and the correct elevation and windage given them before going to the firing points. Inspectors of R. P. will report to their commandants officers who neglect or are incompetent to properly instruct the men under their charge.

The practice for the season will close on October 15, and no scores made after that date will be recognized.

In order to stimulate interest in the International Match, which seems up to the present to be somewhat feeble, the Adj. General has issued the following General Order, dated Albany, April 21, 1882: The Commander-in-Chief having approved of the efforts now being made by the National Rifle Association, for the success of the International Rifle Match to be shot under its supervision, at Creedmoor, during the coming fall, invites the attention of the rifle experts of the National Guard to the following circular from the Department of Rifle Practice: (This circular of Inspector-General Barnes refers members of the N. G., desiring to compete for places upon the team to represent the United States in the match, to the circular, No. 2, of the N. R. A., dated March 15, 1882, for full particulars.) Gen. Barnes adds: "It is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief that the National Guard of this State shall be worthily represented in the American Team, and to this end a trophy or money (optional), to the value of \$50, will be given by the State to each man accepted on the team. It is not proposed to hold competitions in this State under official supervision, but competitors complying with the requirements of the circular referred to, will be furnished with the proper certificate from General Headquarters."

The above order was read at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, on Tuesday, April 25, with Major Schermerhorn in the chair. At this session it was decided to send the 23d Regiment to Creedmoor, on Saturday, April 29th for practice at the different ranges. The Executive Committee requested the Committee on the International Match to appoint a Special Committee to select a suitable rifle to be used in the International Match, and a report was made stating that transportation to Creedmoor would be 35 cents per excursion ticket for members of the Association and military men in uniform.

THIRTIETH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—The review of the 13th before its veteran corps came off on Thursday evening, April 19, with company fronts of 16 files, under

command of Colonel Austen. The hall was decorated in a tasteful manner, and the affair opened, as on the occasion of the drill two weeks ago, with some well rendered selections by Dodworth's Band. During the musical the regiment fully vindicated its high reputation—it was excellent. The march in column of fours was well executed right in front, but when the left was in front it did not come up to the usual standard. The left company seems not used to taking the lead; whenever it was in front the step was faulty, and different from the regular long and swinging style in which the battalion marches by the right flank. Capt. Smith changed the time and step completely each time. The battalion manoeuvres were few, comprising close column on 1st division left in front; column of fours, 1st division right forward fours right; to and on the left close columns of divisions; close column on 5th division right in front, and same left in front; marching in column of companies and divisions; the loadings and firings. They were all performed with the high degree of exactness which the regiment has now attained. When the regiment is marching by the flank the lieutenant-colonel's position is 6 yards from the head of the column. In this case he marched opposite the head of the second company. The drill being concluded, the veterans, about 50 in number, took their position in front of the reviewing stand, under command of Col. Willoughby Powell. The regiment marched past with steady, unbroken fronts, straight alignments, and firm step. This was followed by a dress parade, executed with great steadiness and well performed manual. Just before the close of the parade Company D was ordered to the front, and presented by Col. Powell with the veteran trophy as a reward for the highest percentages at attendance at drills and parades during the year 1881. Lieut. William W. Harold, who was in command of the company in place of Captain Randolph (absent by reason of the death of his young son), received the trophy. This closed the military performance of the evening, and the hall was turned over for dancing purposes to the audience, who availed themselves of their opportunity till an early hour in the morning. Before dismissing the battalion Col. Austen announced the last drill of the regiment of the season to take place on Monday evening, April 24. This parade took place outdoors and was rather lightly attended, the companies only equalizing into 9 commands of 16 files. The regiment paraded with a drum and bugle corps; the latter, owing to lack of practice, was not very satisfactory. The 2d Division has been informed by Gen. Jourdan that there would be no parade on Decoration day, and as some of the officers desired to parade in New York, Col. Austen submitted the question to the companies, and it was decided by almost unanimous vote not to parade. The inspections will take place during the spring this year.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. James Cavanagh.—A drill by the right wing took place at the armory on Wednesday evening, April 19, under command of Major Duffy. The wing consists of Cos. A, D, H, F, and I, but in the equalization Co. F was merged into the remaining companies, which presented fronts of 16 files. The drill led off with a march in column of fours, well performed by the men in nearly all cases, which made the few unsteady individuals visible here and there among the companies all the more conspicuous. As a general thing the men marched with the precision and steadiness of regulars, and the appearance of a few unsoldierly looking individuals, who interfered with the general effect of the drill, might have been improved by timely and energetic interference on the part of the file closers. In coming to right shoulder arms the battalion fell somewhat behind the performance of the left wing. We also noticed in a subsequent movement that the officer commanding the second company gave his command half so indistinctly that the left half of his command did not hear it, and continued to march on. Right of divisions rear into column was well executed by the men, but some of the officers, although there was a noticeable improvement, were still slow in getting to their positions, nor did they when the instructor gave the second command (four right) caution the first four to wheel right about as the Tactics require. These shortcomings did not interfere sufficiently with the general effect of the movement to spoil it, as the men seemed to understand it and managed to get into their proper places, although in some cases the officers did not command fours left promptly. The movement has now been often enough repeated for everybody to understand it, and further blunders in it are inexcusable. The commander of Co. A was inattentive in the next movement in advancing his company by the front instead of fours left. The march in column of fours, the halt, and support arms were all well performed. The battalion also formed close column on first division in a very creditable manner. Deployment on first division was not so good on account of bad judgment on the part of the officers. Close column on first company left in front was not well performed, officers being confused in regard to their positions, and company I facing to the rear. Deployment on first company was better, and would have been excellent if Co. A had preserved its distance properly. The men performed the command right shoulder arms well. Companies fours right was also well performed, and the men came into line in very good style. The next was column of fours break from the right to march to the left, which, as well as fours left and halt, which followed, were quite creditable, but the carry arms on halting was bad. A march in battalion front was next. It was well executed. There was a great improvement in the drill of the men on this occasion. Officers must pay more attention to study of Tactics. We noticed that in dressing in line a junior officer stepped to the front instead of to the rear while his senior was aligning his company.

An athletic meeting will be held in the gymnasium at the armory on Saturday evening April 29th, at 8 o'clock. The programme includes a tug of war between teams from the 13th regiment, of Brooklyn, and the 69th regiment; a one-mile race; a tug of war between six men from each company of the 69th; an exhibition of wrestling, dumb-bell lifting, weight-throwing and jumping by James C. Daly and Thomas F. Lynch; a one-mile walk; a potato race; a sack race, and an assault at arms between a member of the 9th Massachusetts and a member of the 69th of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the Adjutant-General for the year 1881. It contains the usual reports of the different chiefs of the staff department, rosters, copies of orders, etc., and a military map of the State, showing the location and distribution of the troops of the different arms, the seats of headquarters, etc. The Adjutant-General comments in very favorable terms upon the present condition of the State forces, stating that the statutes make the system as complete as laws can; that there has been steady and continued progress since the service began to seek a recognized military standard; that the troops receive financially all the State support that may reasonably be demanded; that the encampments were unusually effective in instruction and discipline, and that so far as the expenditure of public money, with the aid of the people, the press and the laws can accomplish the desired result, the Guard has reached the position to which a fostering patronage has striven to raise it. This is certainly a very

satisfactory condition of affairs, and the authorities who have been instrumental in bringing it about are entitled to the more credit, if the dilapidated condition of the Pennsylvania troops only a few years back is considered.

Now, the Adjutant-General tells us, "each man is proud as well of his distinctive organization as he is that he is a soldier of Pennsylvania. He is willing to assume the duties and liabilities, to sacrifice reasonably his time and business, that he, as well as the whole body, may discharge their obligations well, and do the State some service. The attractions of association and companionship are not incompatible with, nor disturbed by the graver obligations which the enlistment now imposes. There is a spirit of willingness to work a solution of the problem that, with the law to sustain it, the whole military system can be maintained with discipline and character, better for itself, and better for the country, than it could upon a social basis, and with personal surroundings only." The efficiency of the encampments is especially dwelt upon; the report states that the public men for their support was well spent; that the camp was not looked to as a season for pleasure and amusement, but as a time when the exacting requirements of a soldier's life should be faithfully discharged. The supplies were ample, their quality satisfactory and their price reasonable, the average price of subsistence per man being 17½ cents per diem. Attention is thus called to the elementary instruction of the men:

"It is apparent that if not wholly neglected, they have not generally received that earnest attention they should. Unless the early rudiments of a soldier's education are deeply instilled, it is useless to attempt to make anything of the man as a soldier, so the balance, step, setting-up position and facing, must receive a closer observance, and be made the subject of more continued practice before the recruit is advanced to a higher school. If these instructions were not originally properly given, it is better to begin over again, rather than keep on in a plodding, unsoldierly way. There were marked improvements in all the reviews. The step was quicker and more active, the distances better preserved, and the salute more accurately given than on any previous occasion."

Target practice does not seem to have received the attention its importance deserves, and the qualifications for marksmanship have not materially increased, still much stimulation was derived from the winning of the Army and Navy Journal prize, at Creedmoor, by the 13th regiment team. The Division Rifle Inspector reports that before the appropriation bill for this purpose had passed the season had so far advanced that he concluded it would be better to let the whole matter rest till next season, when by using the full appropriation more satisfactory results can be had. He encloses an estimate for the next appropriation which amounts to \$122 per company. The armament of the troops with the .45 instead of .50 calibre musket is recommended.

The reports of the commanders of the different Brigades state that their commands are in a satisfactory condition of efficiency and discipline.

The aggregate strength of the whole force at the end of the year was 591 officers and 7,517 enlisted men.

The following troops took part in the procession on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the 1st regiment's new armory, on April 19: 1st regiment, 600 men, under Col. T. E. Wiedersheim; 1st regiment Veteran Corps, 50 men, Col. G. H. Norton; 22d regiment of New York, 400 men, Col. Josiah Porter; 23d New York Veteran Corps, 50 men, under Major George W. Laird; 2d regiment, 400 men, Col. Robert P. Decher; 3d regiment, 361 men, Col. S. Bonaffon, Jr., commanding; City Troop, 40 men, Capt. E. Burd Grubb; Washington Troop of Paoli, 50 men; State Fencibles, 300 men, under Major J. W. Ryan; Gray Invincibles, 50 men, Capt. Kenard, commanding. Total about 2,200 men, under Brig. Gen. G. B. Snowden, of the 1st Brigade.

The 3d regiment will have battalion drills as follows: The 1st battalion on Monday evening, May 1, at 8 o'clock, under Lieut.-Col. John P. Denny; 2d battalion on Wednesday evening, May 3, at 8 o'clock, under Major Daniel H. Kochersperger.

The State Fencibles were inspected on Thursday evening, April 20, by Major Wetherill, Brigade Inspector. Gen. Snowden and Major Struthers visited Lewistown on Friday to inspect the camp ground.

The 1st regiment will be inspected May 8, at the Rink—the right wing at 8.15 and the left wing at 9 o'clock. The 3d will be inspected at their armory, May 9; right wing at 8.15, left wing at 9 o'clock. The 3d will be inspected at their armory, May 30.

Major Adams, of the Brigade Staff, was seriously injured during the parade on Wednesday last.

Gen. Hartranft has appointed Wm. M. Phillips, of Lewistown, Pa., and Morris J. Kaufman, of Allentown, Pa., to be aide-de-camps on the Division Staff, with the rank of major. G. O. No. 4, April 22, directs the division to encamp at Lewistown, Pa., from August 5th to August 12th, 1882. Detailed instructions will be published in further orders.

VISIT OF THE 22d N. Y. TO PHILADELPHIA.—The day for the long-talked-of visit of the 23d Regiment to the Quaker City arrived at last, and bright and early in the morning of Wednesday, April 19 the thoroughfares leading to the armory were alive with youthful warriors dressed in the neat and trim fatigue uniform of this regiment. All were punctual and no delay occurred in the formation of the regiment, which promptly at 8 o'clock a. m., headed by Gilmore's magnificent band, started from the armory towards Broadway with eight commands of twenty full files. Having marched a short way up Fourteenth street the regiment was joined by its veteran corps, under command of Major Laird, and a detachment of the veteran corps of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn, the two latter organizations forming the rear of the procession. The dark blue uniform, the absence of everything "loud" and gaudy, the neat-looking helmet, with its bright ornaments gave the men a superior military appearance, a fact which seemed to be appreciated by the numerous spectators if the applause which greeted them along the line of march down Broadway to Courtlandt street be taken as a criterion. The companies from first to last presented unbroken and steady fronts; formations of column of fours, breaking of fours to the rear and reformation of line, which occurred several times during the march when obstacles were encountered, were performed coolly and precisely.

Arriving at Courtlandt street ferry the command was without delay conveyed to Jersey City, where it embarked on two special trains in waiting. The men took to the situation like veterans; the cars assumed a warlike appearance, and in a twinkling muskets, bayonets, helmets and other paraphernalia of war were bristling in all corners. The scene reminded us of the time when we sped to the Pennsylvania riots in 1877, only the present excursion was an errand of peace and pleasure, and we were not thirsting for the blood of tramp, rebellious minor, or Molly Maguire.

While our trains were speeding towards their destination the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Wiedersheim, the hosts of the 23d, were preparing for their reception. On their arrival the Pennsylvanians were found drawn up at the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Pennsylvanians, although in full uniform, did in our opinion

not stand comparison with the New Yorkers in their fatigue dress. The marching of the latter was decidedly better; this became apparent from the beginning; their discipline was also superior, as shown by the fact that while the Philadelphians marched past the New Yorkers at carry arms several file closers of the former had their muskets at right shoulder, and while a few drops of rain were falling a sergeant with a flag stuck in his musket left the ranks of the 1st Pennsylvania and took refuge in a stable. It was soon apparent that so far as soldierly qualities and steadiness are concerned, the New Yorkers would have a walk over, as they did. The customary ceremonies pertaining to the escorting of a body of troops being over, the 22d were conducted to Industrial Hall, at Broad and Vine streets, where a bountiful lunch was provided. This was partaken of by both organizations with the utmost good fellowship. Each Philadelphia company entertained the New York company of the corresponding letter, so that everybody at once dropped into his proper place. The officers took their lunch in a separate room.

The Philadelphians, officers and men, proved themselves capital hosts, the men entered at once into a thorough spirit of comradeship, and cheer after cheer shook the building till the signal for preparation for the parade was given. A metamorphosis of the New Yorkers from blue into white had meanwhile taken place, and the 22d now revealed themselves for the first time to the Philadelphians in all the gorgeousness of their white uniforms, headed by Gilmore's band in all its splendor. This took Philadelphia by storm, but the heavens which had worn a threatening look for quite a while seemed not so well pleased at the change, for no sooner had the parade started than the rain broke out in torrents and kept pouring down during the whole time it was moving. It was a decidedly bad day for white coats.

The 22d having taken its place in line, which was formed on Broad and Race streets, the parade was started, taking its line of march down Broad to Bainbridge and Chestnut streets, passed in review before Gov. Hoyt, Gen. Hartranft and Maj. King at the Union League, passed through Eighth, Market and Broad streets and arrived at the scene of the laying of the corner stone of the new 1st regiment armory (the occasion of the day) on Calowhill street at about 4:30 P. M. The ceremonies took place with Masonic rites, Governor Hoyt presiding and Col. W. McMichael delivering the oration of the day. During the parade the 22d maintained its superiority in appearance and marching in spite of the rain. The State Fencibles of Pennsylvania made the best show of the Pennsylvania troops, and are entitled to much credit for the manner in which they executed the manual on the march. Only part of the troops paraded in the corner stone laying.

On arriving at the grounds the following were in the procession: Eight companies of twelve files of the 3d regiment in fatigue uniform marching fairly, with not very good alignments; a colored company in platoons of twelve files front, with bearskin hats, good alignment, but too much distance between ranks; the 22d New York, marching well; and the 1st Pennsylvania, with ten companies of twenty-two files, also marching well, but were somewhat eclipsed by New York. When passing Industrial Hall the 1st Pennsylvania executed right forward fours right, and on the right into line, the Twenty-second filing past in column of fours in good style, with steady step, good distances, and straight alignments, but the white coats looking somewhat the worse from the rain. This concluded the military exercises. After the ceremonies of the corner stone laying were completed, the men were dismissed and prepared for the reception at the Academy of Music, which took place in the evening. The majority put on their fatigue dresses, while a few preferred to "show themselves about town" in their now dilapidated full dress uniform. In the evening the 1st Pennsylvania entertained the 22d in the same manner as on their arrival, each company taking a New York company to dinner at its armory. The officers were entertained at a magnificent banquet at the Colonnade Hotel with a full flow of soul and champagne.

If the 22d outdid the Philadelphians in soldiering, it is doubtful whether they can excel them as hosts. The officers of the Pennsylvanians vied with each other in hospitality, and they certainly succeeded in gaining a host of friends amongst the New Yorkers, who will doubtless remember the pleasant hours spent on this occasion for a long while to come. Capt. Good and Lieut. Ewing, of Co. B, 1st Pennsylvania, who entertained the B's, of New York, Capt. Chas. T. Smith, Lieuts. Maidhoff and Charlton, all capital fellows, have certainly gained for themselves high places in the esteem and friendship of all the occupants of their table.

The ball at the Academy of Music, to the strains of Gilmore's band, was a capital affair, and was kept up till a late hour in the morning.

About 3:30 A. M., Thursday morning, Col. Porter entered Industrial Hall. He moved along quietly for awhile, and from the expression of satisfaction which gradually stole over his countenance we judged that the appearance of things was satisfactory, and so in fact it was, as the 22d were assembled in large number, looking fresh and eager to march. Presently the drums beat the assembly, the men fell in promptly, and about 4 A. M. the march to the depot was started without dead, wounded, or missing. A number of the Pennsylvanians started for the train to say farewell to their new made friends. The embarkation, which was somewhat protracted on account of the veterans having appropriated more than their allowance of room, was at last completed, and the train started homeward. The warriors were not quite so lively as on the day previous, the majority attempting to improve the few hours by snatching a little rest with more or less satisfactory results. On arrival at New York the 7th regiment were drawn up on Broadway near Courtlandt street, the 22d marched up in handsome style, passed in review before the 7th in steady, straight ranks, the men showing no fatigue, and the dark, solid fatigue uniform no traces of wear and tear. Having exchanged the usual compliments with the 7th, both regiments passed up Broadway in excellent style, the 22d to their armory in 14th street, the 7th branching off at corner 14th street and 5th avenue, and continuing its march to 67th street. On arrival at the armory the 22d were dismissed, with a feeling of satisfaction at being "home again," and a pleasant memory of the scenes passed during the previous 24 hours.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Col. R. Voss.—G. O. No. 4, dated April 22, directs assembly in full uniform, white belts, side arms, white gloves and fatigue, at the armory on Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of attending divine service at Chickering Hall, where Chaplain Carlos Martin will preach.

The Veteran Association of this regiment assembled at Martinelli's on Friday evening, April 21, to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war and to hold their fourteenth annual dinner. Among the active officers present were Col. Richard Voss, Lieut. Col. Appleton D. Palmer, Major H. S. Landon, Capt. J. F. Cowen, Major Joseph D. Bryant, the Rev. Dr. Carlos Martin, chaplain of the regiment, and a host of other well-known National Guardsmen—in all about 125 persons. In reply to the toast "Our Regiment" Col. Voss reverted to the well-known fact that the regiment is provided with an un-

suitable armory; he stated that the services of the 71st, both State and National Governments, had been such as to entitle the organization to proper recognition, and that the time had come when something should be done to place it on the same footing with other regiments in regard to armory accommodations. The Hon. G. W. Robertson, who was present, remarked that in putting this matter of the 71st Regiment armory before the Legislature it would not look well, for the regiment should come empty-handed. So much enthusiasm was aroused at this suggestion that a subscription of over \$10,000 for a new armory was raised on the spot, the list being headed by Mr. Joseph J. Little and Col. Voss with \$1,000 each and E. P. St. John Henriques with \$1,500. The matter got well under way and committees from the regiment and the veterans were appointed to make a permanent organization for the purpose of pushing this matter with energy. There is thus a fair prospect that the 71st will at last be provided with an armory in which the instruction of the regiment can be carried on in a proper manner.

WISCONSIN.—A meeting of officers and representatives of the ten State military companies, located at Oshkosh, Appleton, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, and Manitowish, was held at Oshkosh, April 19, and formed the 2d regiment of the Wisconsin National Guards, with the following officers: Colonel Gabe Bouck, Oshkosh; Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Born, Sheboygan; Major J. H. Marston, Appleton; Adjutant W. S. Wheeler, Oshkosh; Surgeon A. J. Wikie, Oshkosh; Assistant Surgeon to be given to Fond du Lac; Quartermaster, Katz Ryan. It was decided to hold a regimental encampment, at Sheboygan, on June 20.

NEW JERSEY.—Orders have been issued for muster and inspection of the 4th regiment on Monday, May 15, at 8 P. M., at the City Armory, Newark, with the exception of Co. B, which will be inspected, at Passaic, on Monday, May 1, at 8 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Adjutant-General has not yet been able to fix time and places for the annual spring drills on account of the dilatory manner in which his requests for information, which were sent to the different organizations over a month ago, are treated.

Inspections took place as follows: Co. B, 1st Infantry, (Cambridgeport), Monday, April 24; Cos. C and G, 5th Infantry (Lowell), Wednesday, April 27; Co. L, 5th Infantry (Boston), Friday, April 28; Cos. E and G, 9th Infantry, (Boston), Tuesday, April 25; Co. B (Boston), Co. F (Lawrence), 9th Infantry, Thursday, April 27.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. No. 5, A. G. O., April 20, directs the National Guard to parade during May for drill and target practice, by company, except as otherwise authorized by this order, on dates specified by commanders of regiments, battalions, and batteries.

Companies which during the season of 1881 complied with G. O. 7, A. G. O., June 1, 1881, in regard to target practice, and qualified at least ten marksmen and sharpshooters, need not devote any of the day of spring parade to target practice, except by order of the regimental commandant. All others are required to devote one-half of the day of parade to target practice and one-half of the day to drill. Companies that qualified fifty per cent. of their membership as marksmen and sharpshooters in 1881 will be allowed extra ammunition for practice in file and volley firing, if practice is authorized by regimental commandant.

The 1st regiment, on account of its proficiency, as shown by the number qualifying as marksmen in 1879, 1880, and 1881, is excused from target practice in May, and, at discretion of the colonel, may be exercised in field manoeuvres.

Regimental, battalion, and battery commanders will attend May parade of companies in their commands, and will report to A. G. O. the condition and efficiency of each company, the results of target practice, drills and manoeuvres performed, time occupied in target practice, time devoted to drill, and number of each company present for duty. The four regiments of infantry and the artillery will encamp between 10th day of August and the 20th day of September, on such dates as the Brigadier General shall order, not over two of the infantry regiments being encamped in one week. The 5th Battalion will parade between the 10th day of August and 20th day of September, at such place and on such date as the major commanding shall direct.

MAINE.—G. O. No. 15, April 25, 1882, calls the attention of commanding officers to the following Militia Law, which provides (section 85), that "The volunteer militia shall parade by companies, on the first Tuesday in May, for inspection, company drill and manoeuvre. They shall also be assembled for drill not less than three hours in each month." It will be observed that the law for inspection is imperative, and does not carry pay with it any more than the required drill of three hours each month.

NEW YORK.—The National Guard of Brooklyn will probably not take part in a Decoration Day parade. The experience of last year's Decoration Day parade, and the fact that the inspections of the 2d Division will probably take place in the latter part of May have determined Major-General Jourdan to write a letter to Col. Catlin, grand marshal of the parade, that he considers it inexpedient to order out his division on the day in question.

An exhibition competitive evening drill by the 32d Regiment, Col. Finkelmeyer, took place on Monday evening, April 24, at the armory. The left showed superiority over the right, but as a whole the drill was not up to the standard. A dress parade and a dance followed.

The 19th Separate Company (Bvt. Major Wm. Hanbancetel commanding) is making rapid progressive strides, both in recruiting and improvement in drill and discipline. They have received permission from Major-General Townsend to encamp two days during the Dutchess County Agricultural Fair. Camp and garrison equipage will be furnished them by the State.

The Troy Citizens' Corps are preparing for their second visit to Montreal.

The Troy military companies are making extensive preparations for their parade on Decoration Day.

The Zouave Cadets go into camp at Lake George this summer. At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the 10th Battalion on Thursday evening, April 20, a motion to purchase white helmets with gilt trimmings for the battalion, was carried. The helmet will be regulation and cost about \$3.50 apiece. About 200 will be required. The battalion has as full dress uniform—only breeches and blue pants—and it is therefore not expected that a parade on Decoration Day will be had.

Commissions have been received for Surgeon H. G. Lytle and Assistant Surgeon F. G. Kneuper, 11th regiment; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Curtis and 1st Lieut. Washington Count, 12th regiment; Lieutenant Walter Scott, 5th regiment.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has appointed W. E. Roosevelt captain and quartermaster on the 2d Brigade staff, vice Beebe, promoted.

The closing drill of Co. G, 22d regiment, Capt. De Mott, will take place on May 8.

It is reported that the Peekskill camp-ground project has been given up, the owner having doubled his original rental.

The Troy Citizens' Corps, Captain James W. Cusick, had a drill and reception at Harmony Hall on Tuesday, April 19, 32 files, all the hall would hold. At the conclusion of the drill a dress parade was held and the company was reviewed by Major-General J. B. Carr and staff, accompanied by Henry E. Abell, private secretary to Gov. Cornell.

The search for a parade ground for the troops stationed in New York city has been so far unsuccessful. A committee from the State Assembly, consisting of Assemblymen Murphy, Breen, Goddard, Roosevelt, McManus, Erwin, Derrick, McClelland and Parker, and Generals Shaler and Wingate, Colonels Montgomery, Clark and Unbekant, and Captains Flock and Earle, on Saturday last, April 22d, made a trip by the police steamer *Florence*, to Spofford's dock, near Hunter's Point, on the Sound. On their arrival there they gave a thorough inspection to a point of land known as Barretti's Point, which had been proposed by some one as a proper site for the purpose in question. It was pronounced unsuitable. The party then returned with the resolve of paying a visit to the Van Cortlandt property, north of the Harlem River, which was recommended by Gen. Shaler as a suitable spot, on Saturday, April 29th.

We hope that a selection will soon be made, as the necessity of a parade ground for the regiments stationed in New York city becomes daily more urgent.

The New York Park Association have extended invitations to National Guard officers to attend the visit of the Legislative Committee and others to the proposed parade ground within the limits of the contemplated parade ground in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The assembly will be at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 10 A. M., Saturday, April 29. A special train will be provided.

General Shaler presided on Thursday evening, April 27, over a meeting at the rendezvous 7, 9 and 11 West Thirtieth street, to consider the provisions of the codes now before the Legislature, and to determine a course of action in regard to the same, to which all prominent National Guard officers have been invited.

Co. F, 8th Regiment, Lieut. G. T. Lorigan, commanding, assembled in full dress uniform at the Armory, on Tuesday, April 25, for the purpose of accepting the invitation of Co. F, Ninth Regiment, to their closing drill.

Appointments.—Major J. A. Williamson, Judge Advocate, to be Assistant Adjutant-General; S. H. Olin, to be Judge Advocate 2d Brigade.

Elections.—E. T. Smith, Captain, and T. A. Kerr, 1st Lieutenant, Co. B, 71st regiment.

Resigned.—Captain J. Mosher, 12th regiment; 2d Lieut. P. C. Dooley, 6th regiment. Full discharges have been received for Lieut.-Col. W. Seward, Jr., as A. G. 2d Brigade, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Schermerhorn, 7th regiment.

THE CASE OF MASON.

AFTER some delay argument on the petition of John A. Mason for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari was begun in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, April 25. The salient features of Sergeant Mason's original petition have already been given. In a supplementary petition he sets forth that on March 15 he made application for a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and that this application was denied. Mr. Lyddy, of counsel for the prisoner, in supporting the latter's petition, argued, first, that the Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction to grant the writs prayed for; second, that even if it have not original jurisdiction the action of the District Supreme Court in refusing the writ is enough to give this court jurisdiction of an appellate character; third, that the military Court-martial had no jurisdiction to try Sergt. Mason for assault with intent to kill. Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., opposed this petition on the ground, first, that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to issue writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, as prayed for, because its original jurisdiction is restricted to cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, and because, under the Constitution, it possesses no appellate power in any case, unless conferred upon it by act of Congress; second, that the general Court-martial which tried the petitioner had jurisdiction over the crime of which he was convicted and for which he is now under execution of sentence; third, that upon the facts stated no proper case is presented to justify the issuance of the writs prayed for; and fourth, that the general Court-martial having jurisdiction, the sentence awarded was, in its discretion, under the articles of war.

Major Gardner's presentation lasted for over an hour and a half, and was not only on behalf of the Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, but at request of Attorney-General Brewster he made the principal presentation for the United States, the Attorney-General expressing himself as thoroughly satisfied with Major Gardner's very full points, which left nothing more to be said.

April 26 the argument was concluded. The Solicitor-General went over briefly the same ground covered by Major Gardner, and insisted that the Court-martial had full jurisdiction to try Mason for the offence charged under the 62d Article of War, and that the punishment inflicted was not excessive, but was warranted by the nature of the crime, and was actually necessary if the discipline of the Army was to be maintained in the future.

In reply to the arguments of counsel for the respondent Mr. Lyddy urged that this court had original jurisdiction to review the case, or, if not, that it certainly had appellate jurisdiction to review the action of the Supreme Court of the district in refusing the writ, because such refusal was precisely equivalent to a denial of it by a Circuit Court of the United States. He further maintained that Articles of War 58, 59, and 62 should be taken and construed together, and that so taken and construed they did not give the Court-martial power to try the prisoner for a common law offence; that even if Congress intended to give Court-martial such power its action was void because it was in violation of Article 5 of the Constitution, which prohibits the trial of such offences by Court-martial except in time of war or of great public danger. Mr. Lyddy then cited the Milligan case from the fourth volume of Wallace's Reports, in which the prisoner was sentenced by a Court-martial to be hanged, and in which, after an exhaustive argument by Gen. Gardfield, who acted as his counsel, he was released by this court on habeas corpus. The principles involved in that case and in this were, Mr. Lyddy maintained, substantially the same. In conclusion he said that, whatever view be taken of the arguments of counsel for the respondents, the sentence of imprisonment for eight years, with hard labor, could not be sustained and the prisoner should be discharged.

A decision will probably be rendered Monday, May 1, Monday being the regular day for decisions. A large number of Army officers were present and there seemed to be a general impression that the Supreme Court would decide in favor of the United States.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S APPEAL

FITZ JOHN PORTER has written to President Arthur a letter, which follows, and which was considered at the Cabinet meeting, and referred to the Secretary of War:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 17, 1882.

The President, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Secretary of War, under date of the 15th inst., of your decision upon my application of December 23, 1881, "to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial in my case, and to nominate me to the Senate for restoration to my former rank in the Army."

Your decision, after determination of the powers of the President, as expressed in the opinion of the Attorney-General, is "that compliance with the application contained in my letter is not within your power."

I may have misunderstood the extent of the constitutional power of the President when I asked you to do directly with the aid of the Senate that which a board of distinguished Army officers had, in the interest of justice, recommended should be done, but which you—concurring in the opinion of the Attorney-General—informed me you have now the power only in part to perform, and that special legislation by Congress is needed to complete the justice asked for.

My application was based upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board appointed by the President "to examine into the facts and to report what action in their opinion justice required should be taken by the President."

That board found and reported, after a long and patient examination and consideration of all the facts in the case, that my "conduct" in all the events of August, 1862, inquired into by the Court-martial by which I was tried, "was," in the light of the full evidence—that which was then laid before the court, and also that which was unattainable at the time of my trial—"not subject to criticism, much less deserving of censure or condemnation, and was obedient, subordinate, faithful and judicious. It saved the Union Army from disaster on the 29th of August." And the Advisory Board recommended "that, in their opinion, justice required at his (the President's) hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz John

Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from service."

Relying also upon the clear and emphatic language of the said board, "that all the essential facts, in every instance, stand out in clear absolute contrast to those supposed facts upon which he (I) was adjudged guilty; and that it is not possible that any Court-martial could have condemned such conduct if it had been correctly understood;" and believing that I am entitled to the complete and just vindication recommended by the board, and that a sentence of a Court-martial, subsequently proven by overwhelming and irrefragable testimony to have been palpably erroneous in its basis of assumed facts, and utterly destructive of the happiness and welfare of an officer who has never failed in the strictest and most honorable fidelity to his Government, should not be a barrier to the relief to which I consider myself entitled, I again renew to you, as Chief Magistrate, my appeal for justice.

Conscious of my absolute and entire innocence, I have not ceased from the hour of the promulgation of the sentence of the Court-martial persistently to protest against the terrible injustice done me, and have striven in every proper mode to secure my vindication, all of which the public records now before you will fully establish.

I now respectfully and most earnestly ask that you will grant a remission of that portion of the sentence of the Court-martial which remains unexecuted and carry into effect the recommendations of the Advisory Board so far as the same lies within your constitutional power, and transmit the result of your action, together with the finding of the Board, to Congress, coupled with such recommendation in the premises as you may deem just and proper.

Very respectfully yours,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

At a Cabinet Meeting, held April 25, the appeal of General Porter was considered but no conclusion reached.

BETWEEN the years 1882 and 1886 the Italian Government intends to spend 127,000,000 lire, this amount being required for continuing the manufacture of the new arms, and augmenting the stores of war material, which are considered indispensable for the army.

EXPERIMENTS in artillery shooting, lasting two days, commenced March 29 on Herr Krupp's Meppen range, in presence of a large, yet select, number of spectators, with six heavy guns of different structure and calibre, the largest having a 30 centimetre bore. The ranges vary from 9,000 to 11,000 metres. There was some expectation of a high Russian officer attending these experiments.

WHILE a lieutenant in the English artillery obtains his promotion within ten years, in the engineers within twelve years, and in a line regiment on an average within seven years, a Marine officer does not become a captain until he has served full sixteen years as a subaltern.

A TRIAL of Mr. Nordenfelt's system of mountings for machine guns of rifle calibre has been sanctioned in England, Mr. Nordenfelt paying all expenses.

THE number of men offering themselves as recruits for the British army during 1880 was 46,103, the number rejected 18,794. It is believed this is the largest annual number of men inspected during recent years. The number of deserters were 4,647, against 4,119 in 1879; and whereas in that latter year 2,256 rejoined after desertion, only 1,557 so joined in 1880. Of 1,000 recruits inspected, the proportion able to read and write was 766.4; not able to write, 94.4; not able to read, 138.7. The proportion of men of superior education serving in the army rose from 576 per 1,000 on Jan. 1, 1880, to 677 per 1,000 on Jan. 1, 1881.

THE Council of the British National Rifle Association have decided that the suggestion of a revolver competition at Wimbledon, open to officers of all arms and members of the N. R. A., cannot be adopted, as "in such a competition there is an element of danger, serious accidents having occurred at firing points from the careless management of revolvers."

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THE autumn manoeuvres of the Fifth Prussian Army Corps will take place before the Emperor of Germany on the 6th and 7th September, in the vicinity of Breslau, in Silesia, at which place the Imperial headquarters will be established.

In the exercises of the German iron-clad squadron of evolution, which will be commissioned towards the end of May, torpedo boats will co-operate with the line-of-battle ships in the mimic engagements which will be fought on the high seas. No attempt, observes the *St. James's Gazette*, has as yet been made by any power to work out by actual practice in peace manoeuvres the manner in which these formidable craft should be handled and directed so as to obtain the greatest advantage from their employment. At present the German navy possesses but three torpedo boats; but twelve more are to be built at an estimated cost of 200,000 marks (\$50,000) each, while the nine gunboats of the second class are also to be equipped as torpedo vessels. All orders recently issued by the German government directs that submarine mines and torpedoes shall be in future one of the subjects in the "professional examination of naval officers."

MARRIED.

GOLDMAN—KERNAN.—At Albany, N. Y., April 20, 1882, Lieut. HENRY J. GOLDMAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss JENNIE KERNAN.

HENDERSON—GAYMES.—April 23, at the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. W. U. Murkland, Dr. L. C. HENDERSON, U. S. Navy, and MARIE GAYMES, daughter of Alfred Gaymes, Staten Island, New York.

RAYMOND—BORRIS.—At the residence of Surgeon Sutherland, U. S. A., Medical Director, Div. of Pacific, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 7, 1882, by the Rev. C. H. Barrows, HENRY INGLE RAYMOND, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and NOLA MAY BORRIS, of Indianapolis, Ind. na.

WOODRUFF—SAMPSON.—On April 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Wm. S. Sampson, by the Reverend Mr. Wendte, THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF, U. S. A., and ANNIE M., daughter of the late Wm. S. Sampson, Cincinnati.

BIRTHS.

BENHAM.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., April 16, 1882, to the wife of Major D. W. Benham, U. S. Army, a son.

DIED.

BURKE.—At New York City, April 24, 1882, Lieutenant Colonel MARTIN BURKE, U. S. Army (retired), Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.

GIBBS.—In New York City, at the residence of his brother, on Tuesday, April 25, 1882, Capt. EUGENE B. GIBBS, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, and son of the late Gov. Gibbs, of Rhode Island. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., April 27.

WEDDERBURN.—Suddenly, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 27, Cadet Engineer LAWRENCE A. WEDDERBURN, U. S. Navy.

Alone I walk the people's city,
Where each seems happy with his own;
Oh! friends, I ask not for your pity—
I walk alone.

No more for me you lake rejoice,
Though moved by loving airs of June.
Oh! birds, your sweet and piping voices
Are out of tune.

In vain for me the elm tree arches
Its plumes in many a feathery spray;
In vain the evening's stately marches
And sunlit day.

In vain your beauty, summer flowers;
Ye cannot greet these cordial eyes;
They gaze on o'er her fields than ours—
On other skies.

The gold is rifled from the coffer,
The blade is stolen from the sheath;
Life has but one more boon to offer,
And that is—Death.

Yet well I know the voice of duty,
And, therefore, life and health must crave,
Though she who gave the world its beauty
Is in her grave.

I live, O lost one! for the living
Who drew their earl at life from thee,
And wait, until with glad thanksgiving
I shall be free.

For life to me is as a station
Wherein apart a traveller stands—
One absent long from home and nation,
In other lands;

And I as he who stands and listens,
Amid the twilight's chill and gloom,
To hear, approaching in the distance,
The train for home.

For death shall bring another mating,
Beyond the shadows of the tomb,
On yonder shore a bride is waiting
Until I come.

In yonder field are children playing,
And there—oh! vision of delight!—
I see the child and mother straying
In robes of white.

Then, then, the longing heart that breaketh,
Stealing the treasures one by one,
I'll call Thee blessed when thou makest
The parted—one.

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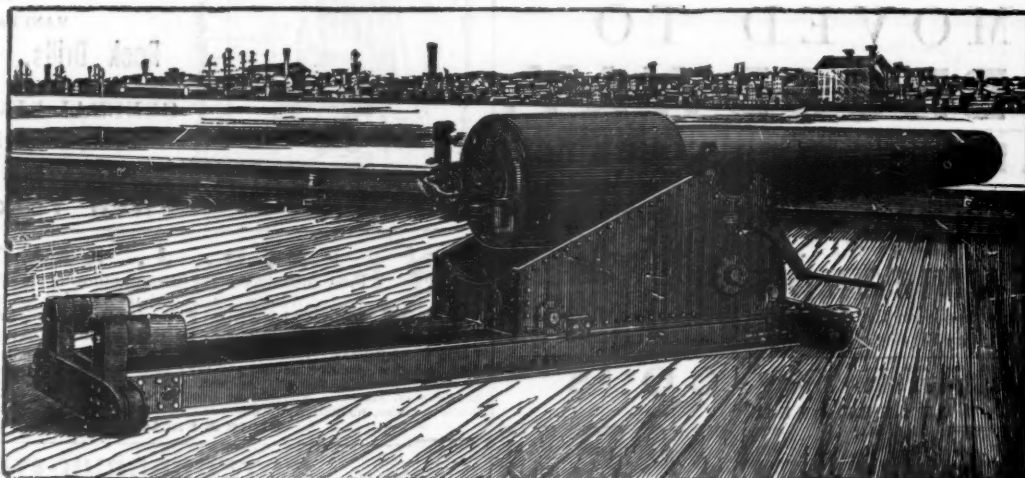
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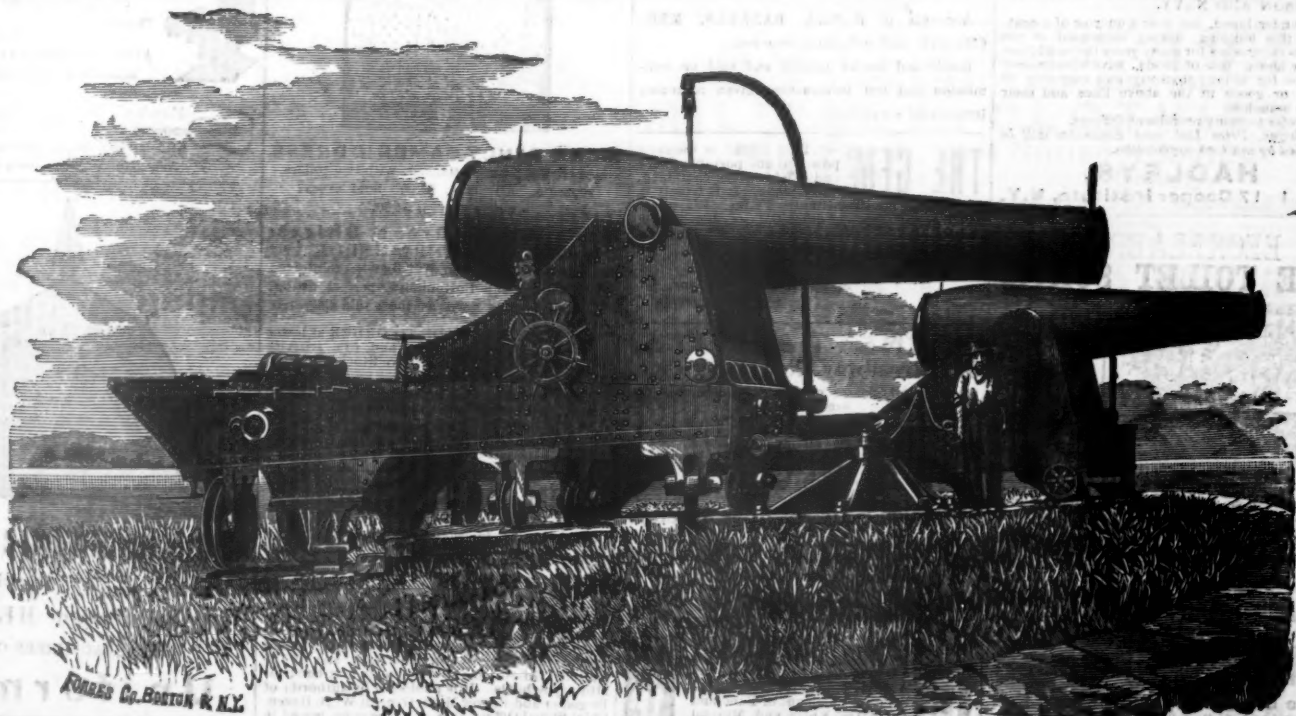
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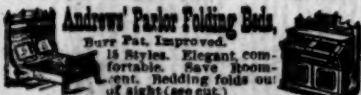
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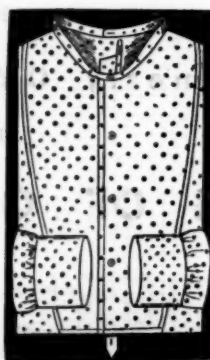


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